The Churchman.

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JOHN HECKER, PROPRIETOR. NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 21, 1854. At No. 111 BROADWAY, In Trinity Building, Rooms 38 & 40.

DAILY PUBLIC WORSHIP.

PUBLIC WORSHIP is celebrated every week-day in this city and Brooklyn as follows:

In TRINITY CHURCH..........at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.......... 8½ " 5 "
CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY.......... 9 A. M.
CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION.......... 9 "
[Sunday services, 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION.......... 8 " 6 "
[Except on Fridays, when *Evening* Prayer with Lecture is at 7½
On Saints' Days 2d service (with offertory for the poor) at 11 A. M.]
CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION......¼ to 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.
CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.......... 9 "
CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS.......... 9 "
On Saints' days and other Festivals, 2d service 11 "
ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Brooklyn.......... 8½ "
[On Festivals and Fasts, a *second* service at 5 "
GRACE CHURCH BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.......... 9 A. M.
ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Brooklyn,........ at 5½ P. M.
and on Fridays and Holy Days at 8½ A. M.
Friday evening, with Lecture, at 7½ P. M.

☞ It is respectfully requested that information be sent to this office of changes in the above proper to be made, from time to time.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

15. Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
18. St. Luke the Evangelist.
22. Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
28. St. Simon and St. Jude the Apostles.
29. Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.

NOVEMBER.

1. All Saints.
2. Thanksgiving Day—unless some other day be appointed by the Civil Authority: then such day. [The proper Service for the Day is printed immediately before the Family Prayer.]
5. Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
12. Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
19. Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
26. Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity: Sunday next before Advent. [The Collect, Epistle, and Gospel for the Twenty-fifth Sunday are to be used.]
30. St. Andrew the Apostle.

THE CHURCH AT HOME.

New York.—THE CLERICAL ASSOCIATION OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The Twenty-sixth regular meeting, being also the Fourth Annual Meeting of this Association, was held in East Chester, on Wednesday, the 4th inst. There were present, the Rev. Mr. COFFEY, rector of the parish, the Rev. Drs. MORGAN and HARRIS, the Rev. Messrs. W. F. HALSEY, WELLS, PARTRIDGE, and VERMILYE. The unsettled state of the weather in the morning prevented the attendance of others of the brethren. At 11 o'clock A. M., there was a service in St. Paul's church; morning prayer and the litany were said by the Rev. Mr. PARTRIDGE, the Rev. Mr. WELLS reading the lessons. The Ante-Communion service was read by the Rev. Dr. HARRIS In the absence of the Rev. Mr. MCVICKAR, the preacher appointed at the last meeting, the sermon was preached by the substitute, the Rev. Mr. W. F. HALSEY, from Rev. iii, 15th and 16th vs. After service the clergy assembled in the vestry room, and were called to order for the business meeting by the rector. The Secretary being absent, the Rev. Mr. VERMILYE was appointed Secretary pro tem.

It being announced that the Secretary of the Association declined a re-election, in consequence of intended removal from the county, it was, on motion of the Rev. Mr. PARTRIDGE, *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Association be presented to the Rev. JOHN E. WELLS MOORE, for his truly valuable services as Secretary for the past three years. The minutes of the last meeting held at Greenburg, were then read and approved. On motion of Rev. Mr. PARTRIDGE, it was *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to report resolutions expressive of our sense of the bereavement which this Association has sustained in the death of the Rt. Rev. Dr. WAINWRIGHT, Provisional Bishop of the Diocese. The Chair appointed the Rev. Messrs. PARTRIDGE and HALSEY, and the REV. Dr. HARRIS, Committee.

The following resolutions were afterward reported:

Resolved, That inasmuch as it has pleased the Almighty "to whom belong the issues of life," in his infinite wisdom to call to his eternal rest, his faithful servant our beloved Father in GOD, JONATHAN WAINWRIGHT, D.D., D.C.L, we would bow our mourning souls in resignation to the divine will—and in our sorrow rejoice with the angels of GOD, that in *his* death was victory.

Resolved, That we desire to record our united testimony to the varied gifts of nature and grace which adorned the deceased, and gave him eminence in the Church of GOD.

Resolved, That we remember with affection the kindness, with admiration the zeal, with gratitude the labors of the departed Bishop, and that it delights us to recall the happy hours which he passed with us, when we met on such occasions as this, for mutual counsel and prayers.

Resolved, That while his life sacrificed to duty should make our lives more devoted, we pray GOD that his death may prove a blessing to the whole flock, over which the HOLY GHOST made him overseer, and that the fruit of his toil may abundantly appear in its prosperity and peace.

Resolved, That we commend his widow and her children to the widow's GOD.

The Treasurer presented his report for the past year, also a report of all moneys received and disbursed on account of the four churches which the Association are building in the county. These reports were referred to an auditing committee, consisting of the Rev. Dr. MORGAN and the Rev. Mr. WELLS. The association then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the re-election of the Rev. Dr. HARRIS as Treasurer, and the election of the Rev. I. D. VERMILYL, as Secretary.

After some time pleasantly spent in discussing plans for future operations, the Association adjourned.

CLERICAL CONVOCATION OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.—The Clerical Convocation of Queen's County held its meeting in Christ church, Oyster Bay, on Wednesday and Thursday, October 11th and 12th. The opening service was on Wednesday morning, at half-past ten, when the Rev. Messrs. T. MALLABY, of Glen Cove, and C. E. PHELPS, of Roslyn, officiated, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. J. C. SMITH, of Flushing. In the evening, service was again held, the Rev. Messrs. SMITH and PHELPS officiating, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. MALLABY. On Thursday morning service performed by the Rev. Messrs. SMITH and MALLABY, and the sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. PHELPS. At the afternoon meeting of the members of the Convocation, at the Parsonage, the rector of the parish, the Rev. Mr. RANSOM in the Chair, a report was made bythe Rev. Mr. PHELPS, the missionary of the Convocation at Roslyn, of his having entered upon his labors in June, and the hopeful prospect attending them. On motion, resolutions were unanimously adopted in reference to the death of our lamented Provisional Bishop, (for which see advertisement.) In the evening of Thursday the closing service was held—prayers being read by the Rev. Messrs. MALLABY and SMITH, and the sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. MOORE, of Hempstead, and the benediction pronounced by the rector.

New Jersey.—On Monday, October 9th, in Grace church, Vanvoorst, Jersey city, the Rev. Dr. MAHAN, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Mr. DUFFIE, of the Diocese of New York, read morning prayer, the rector elect, the Rev. Mr. MACURDY catechised the children, and the Bishop examined them, preached, confirmed *eight* persons, and administered the Holy Communion. The Rev. Messrs ROWLAND and STEWART and WINDSOR. HARRIMAN and DOUGLAS, of the Diocese of New York, were present.

On Tuesday, 10th in St. Thomas church, Vernon, the Rev. Messrs. PETTIT and ROWLAND read morning prayer, the Minister, the Rev. Mr. CARTER, of the Diocese of New York, baptized an adult, and the Bishop preached, confirmed *four* persons, and administered the Holy Communion.

On Wednesday, 11th, in Christ church, Newton, the Rev. Messrs. ROWLAND and PETTIT, (the assistant Minister) read morning prayer, and the Bishop examined the children after they had been catechised by the assistant Minister, preached, confirmed *seven* persons, and administered the Holy Communion, assisted by the rector, the Rev. Mr. DUNN.

In the afternoon, in St. Luke's church, Hope, the Rev. Messrs. ROWLAND, BLACK, and ADAMS, of the Diocese of New York, read evening prayer, and the Bishop preached. The Rev. Mr. PETTIT was present.

On Thursday, 12th, in St. James's church, Knowlton, the Rev. Messrs. ROWLAND and ADAMS read morning prayer, the Missionary, the Rev. Mr. BLACK, catechised the children, and the Bishop examined them, preached, confirmed *eight* persons, and administered the Holy Communion. The Rev. Mr. PETTIT was present.

In the evening, in Zion church, Belvidere, the Rev. Messrs. ADAMS and ROWLAND read prayers, and the Bishop preached, and confirmed *two* persons; the Rev. Mr. BLACK, the Missionary, reading the Preface. The Rev. Mr. PETTIT was present.

On Friday evening, 13th, in the temporary chapel occupied by St. John's church, Dover, evening prayer was read by the Rev. Messrs. ROWLAND, BULL, (of the Diocese of Toronto,) and KNIGHT, (of the Diocese of New York); the Rev. Mr. MERRITT baptized an infant, and the Bishop preached.

On Saturday, 14th, the Bishop consecrated the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown. The request to consecrate was read by the rector elect, the Rev. Mr. TYNG, the sentences of consecration by the Rev. Mr. ROWLAND, and morning prayer by the Rev. Messrs. MERRITT, JEROME, (of the Diocese of Massachusetts,) BULL, and KNIGHT. The Bishop preached, confirmed *seven* persons, and administered the Holy Communion, assisted by the Rev. Mr. TYNG.

In the evening, in St. Peter's church, evening prayers were read by the Rev. Messrs. MERRITT, the rector, TYNG, BULL, and KNIGHT, and the Bishop preached.

On Sunday, 15th, (eighteenth after Trinity,) in St. Mark's church, Baskingridge, the Rev. Messrs. MERRITT and BULL read morning prayers, and the Bishop preached, and administered the Holy Communion, assisted by the Rev. Mr. BULL.

In the afternoon, in St. Peter's church, Morristown, the Rev. Messrs. MERRITT and KNIGHT read prayers, the rector catechised the children, and the Bishop examined them, preached, and confirmed fifteen; making, with one, in private, and one at Madison, *seventeen* persons.

In the evening, in the temporary chapel of Zion church, Madison, the Rev. Messrs. MERRITT, BULL and KNIGHT read prayers, and the Bishop preached, and confirmed *five* persons, one of whom was from St. Peter's Church, Morristown; the Minister, the Rev. Mr. JEROME, reading the Preface. The Rev. Mr. COOK, (of the Diocese of New York,) was present.

Connecticut.—The Standing Committee of 1854 have given their consent to the consecration of the Rev. THOS. MARCH CLARK, D.D., Bishop-elect of Rhode Island, and of the Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., Provisional Bishop elect of New York. ALFRED B. GOODRICH, Deacon, recommended to the Bishop for admission to the order of Priests. WM. CALLYHAN ROBINSON. A. B. DART, Coll., a Candidate for Orders.

Massachusetts.—The Standing Committee have signed the Canonical Testimony in favor of the Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D.D., Provisional Bishop elect, of the diocese of New York, giving their consent to his consecration. The Committee received an application from EDWARD COWLEY to be recommended as a Candidate for Holy Orders.

Pennsylvania.—The Standing Committe have signed the Canonical Testimony on behalf of the Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, D.D. Bishop-elect of the Diocese of Rhode Island. Also, testimonials on behalf of Messrs. ROBERT W. OLIVER, A. M., and ROBERT C. MATLACK, as Candidates for Holy Orders. The papers of Messrs. ALBRA WADLEIGH, Jr., A.B., and ISAAC W. GOUGLER, as Candidates for Holy Orders, were presented and read.

Maryland.—Trinity church, Baltimore, a new edifice, has been opened for public worship. It has been completed in about ten months. It consists of chancel, nave and aisles. The chancel window is a specimen of chaste and beautiful staining. The south window has a dove over the font, with the words, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not." The north window has the Pelican with her young above "the bread and the cup," with the words, "Do this in remembrance of Me." The first is presente by the children, the second by the communicants. There is also in the middle window an open Bible, with thep words, "Search the Scriptures;" and above the Bible a double triangle, the emblem of the Trinity and of Brotherhoods. This third is yet to be presented. The pulpit and reading desk are placed in a line with the chancel arch. A beautiful marble font the gift of Mrs. ELIZA COLEMAN, stands in front of the chancel railing. The aisles are divided from the nave by five light pillars on each side, supporting six graceful arches. In the west end there is an organ loft, fitted on one side with accommodations for colored persons. The church, which is situated at the corner of Broadway and Pratt streets, has a basement containing a large lecture or school-room, two smaller rooms, suitable for parochial schools, and a vestry room. The Bishop was not present to consecrate the church, having been called away by unexpected duties. The building will accommodate 600 persons. Its cost has been $10,500.

South Carolina.—On Friday, the 6th inst., the new church erected in Greenville was consecrated by the Bishop. This church, which is of brick, in first-pointed style of architecture, consists of a nave, with a well-developed and properly elevated chancel. The roof of both nave and chancel is open, stained and varnished. On the left side of the chancel is placed a fald-stood facing sideways, and a lectern for the Bible facing the people: on the other side, a very simple pulpit desk, of three arches panelled with crimson velvet. The organ is placed in a gallery over the sacristy, with arches open to the chancel and nave. The sacrarium contains a well-elevated altar of oak, with velvet panels; a bishop's throne, a credence-table, and three stalls for the assistant clergy. There is a very elegant spire, surmounted with a cross, on the south side of the front. All the gables are surmounted with crosses. The font, which is to be presented by a lady-communicant of the Church, will stand in the proper place at the south entrance of the Church. The windows of the nave, with the exception of the west window, are filled with plain enamelled glass. The west window is of beautifully diapered glass, executed by a boy in the village. The east and chancel windows are filled with richly-stained glass. On the whole, a more pleasing effect can hardly be conceived than is presented by this church—the more so, as the designs were made by one of the ministers of our Holy Church, and the work was superintended by the indefatigable rector, Mr. ARTHUR.

THE CHURCH ABROAD.

Great Britain.—The Rev. R. W. SIBTHORP, who, in an unhappy moment, some few years ago, seceded to the Church of Rome, but subsequently, seeing his error, returned to the Church of England, has just made another atonement for his rash act, by the erection of a chapel at Lincoln (his place of residence) called the Chapel of St. Anne. It has been consecrated by the Bishop of LINCOLN.

The interior is highly decorated, particularly the chancel end, which would appear gorgeous but for the softening effect of the beautiful stained-glass eastern window. The bedeswomen present were arrayed in dark cloaks and hoods. There is a burial-ground attached, which was consecrated at the same time. Already some interments have taken place in the ground, and the graves are covered with monumental stones, and at the head and feet cypress trees are planted.—The Archbishop of YORK has conferred the Archdeaconry of the East Riding, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Venerable ROBERT ISAAC WILBERFORCE, upon the Rev. CHARLES M. LONG, M.A., Rector of Setrington, near New Malton.—The Bishop of KILMORE (the Rt. Rev. M. BERESFORD, D.D.) has been consecrated in the Cathedral of Armagh by the Lord Primate of All Ireland, assisted by the Bishops of Tuam (Lord PLUNKETT) and Down, and Connor, and Dromore.

THE Society of semi-Dissenters, established for "reforming" the Prayer-Book, have put forth their prospectus of the changes proposed, which are just those of the old Puritans and Calvinists, which involve what the Church has ever considered Catholic verities, and which were studiously retained, as such, at the Reformation.

IT is most satisfactory to find, that the Laity have at length been admitted by two of the most Catholic-minded Bishops of the Church in Scotland to share in the administration of her affairs. The Laity of the Diocese of St. Andrew's have attended, by the invitation of the Bishop, his primary visitation in his Cathedral of St. Ninian's, at Perth; and the Laity of the Diocese of Moray and Ross have attended in Convocation at Inverness, in obedience to the summons of their Bishop.

AN unusually large number of Ordinations appears to have taken place, at the late Ember Season, in most of the English dioceses.

THE Rev. Dr. MACDOUGAL, Bishop-Designate of Borneo, has left England for his new and far-off see. There was a special service, on the eve of his departure, at the parish church of St. James, Piccadilly, London, for the purpose of enabling those who take an interest in the missionary operations in Borneo to bid farewell to him, and the missionaries who were about to sail with him to that distant sphere of labor. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. JACOBSON, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, from the 20th verse of the 15th chapter of St. PAUL's Epistle to the Romans: "I have strived to preach the Gospel not where CHRIST was named, lest I should build upon another man's foundation," &c. After the sermon, a liberal collection on behalf of a female education fund in Borneo was made, and the Holy Communion was administered. It was not known when Dr. M'DOUGALL's consecration to the new bishopric would take place. The Bishop-Designate was formerly a medical man connected with King's College, London.

THE Bishop of CHICHESTER is seriously ill at the Episcopal Palace.

IT is asserted that both Government and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are favorable to Dr. WALKER's scheme for the creation and endowment of a Cornish see; the former suggesting county meetings and combinations, the latter asking for an additional £25,000 for the same.

THE General Thanksgiving Day for the abundant harvest, on the 1st inst., was observed by the Church with marked attention. The Form of Prayer prepared for the occasion was generally used, and appropriate sermons were preached.

Canada.—The Lord Bishop of TORONTO held an ordination at the Cathedral Church of St. James, on the 9th inst., when four Priests and four Deacons were ordained.

THE WORLD AT HOME.

THE LOSS OF THE ARCTIC.—We gave a brief account of this sad calamity in our last. Several additional particulars have since come to hand; and though gloomy enough in many of their details, are yet, in some respects, consolatory. For instance, many more have been saved than the first accounts led us to conclude. In all, 118 persons have been preserved, principally officers of the ship, engine men, stokers, and crew. The wife, son, and daughter of Mr. E. K. COLLINS, together with many other ladies, were put in a boat, but in the act of lowering it, all save one, who clung to a party who held on to the boat, were thrown into the sea and lost. The names of the passengers saved in the two boats which reached Broad Cove are as follows: In the second mate's boat—C. T. MITCHELL, of Charleston; W. A. YOUNG, of Ireland; W. GILBERT, of New York; HENDERSON MOORES, do; F. DE MAYER, of Mexico; WM. GIHON, Jr. In the other boat were G. DU PASSEIN, of New Orleans, and Mr. GEIB, purser of the *Arctic*. These were all first class passengers. The second class passengers in these boats were Messrs. E. M. TUSS, Jr., J. BOGART, J. HENNESSY, J. MCHATH, GEO. DOBBS, and DU LACONAIS, the servant of the DUC DE GRAMMONT. The entire number saved, as we already stated, is 118. The number on board, both crew and passengers, was 390. Upwards of 272, therefore, it is presumed, are lost. The vessel which came in collision with the *Arctic* is ascertained to have been the French steam propeller *Vesta*. She arrived at St. John's (Newfoundland) on the 30th September, three days after the collision, in a shattered condition. Her bows and foremast were damaged to a very great extent. The *Vesta*, it appears, took up thirty of the *Artic's* people, almost all crew and enginemen.—The scenes that were witnessed after the collision took place, are described as heartrending, though there was less violence of feeling, it would seem, than might have been expected. "I asked the captain," says Mr. BAALHAM, the second officer (among the saved), "what were his intentions. He replied that the ship's fate should be his. I then asked him if he would not allow his son to go, as I intended to take a boat, but he returned me the answer, that "he should share his fate." Some of the boats appear to have been sadly mismanaged, or they might have saved the great bulk of those on board. The raft constructed to contain perhaps 60 or 80 persons, only saved one—the young man, MCCABE, who says: "A great many more persons were trying to get on the raft. Some were clinging to it with one hand, and, although it was already crowded, others were striving to get a footfold. Among the number who were upon it, I saw four ladies. Their names I did not know. Altogether, they were seventy-six persons on the raft. It was hard work to secure ourselves to the raft, for it shifted rapidly and turned completely around for three or four times. All those who took refuge upon it were washed off, or died by 8½ o'clock that evening, and I was left alone."

In the midst of the lamentation so prevalent in this city, a gleam of hope and joy was suddenly communicated on Saturday, by the electric telegraph announcing from Quebec, that Captain LUCE, with three or four of his passengers and five of his crew, were picked up from a raft by the barque *Cambria*, Capt. RUSSELL, and arrived there that morning. Amongst the persons saved by the *Cambria*, of Quebec, besides Captain LUCE, is Mr. GEORGE F. ALLEN, son-in-law of Mr. BROWN, of the firm of BROWN Brothers & Co., of New York, and JAMES SMITH, of Edinburgh, Scotland. It appears that, after the collision, and when Capt. LUCE found that the *Arctic* must go down, he with the passengers (for by this time all the seamen had, with the exception of one, the 3d officer, left the steamer), lost no time in lashing spars together to form a raft. The life-boat was the only one left at the time, and to get the raft constructed, it was necessary to get the life-boat into the water, but the oars were left on board the *Arctic* to prevent the life-boat from being taken away from the ship. The ship, however, soon after went doown, carrying all who remained on board with her. Capt. LUCE (who has since arrived here) describes the scene he witnessed as, from the first, most appalling: and states that the crew, engine-men, and other hands on board, were not to be controlled in their rash and selfish efforts to save themselves, regardless of everybody else. All seems to have been confusion. Capt. LUCE had his son (a boy) with him on the raft, but he was killed before his eyes by a portion of the paddle-box falling on him. They were from the Wednesday to the Friday at sea on the raft, and suffered severely for want of food and water. Several died on the raft—among others, Mr. T. M. WOODRUFF, of this city. The *Vesta*, which came into collision with the *Arctic*, was a French iron propeller, built in 1853 at Nantes, was 240 tons burthen, and furnished with an engine of sixty horse power. She was equipped at Granville, France, for the fisheries of Newfoundland. She went to St. Pierre with a load of salt, and was returning to France with one hundred and forty-seven passengers, consisting of fishermen and salters, besides twenty others, who formed her crew. The *Vesta* was going at the rate of ten knots when she struck the *Arctic*. Her bows were carried away, but her hold being divided into compartments of plated iron, the water which rushed into the forward part of the ship was arrested in its progress. After relieving the centre and stern of all that could be thrown overboard, Captain DUCHESNE, the commander, caused a sheet to be passed over the bows. He then directed his course to St. Johns, which was reached on the 30th of September.

Capt. LUCE arrived at his home in Yonkers on Monday evening, from Montreal. "Words," says the *Courier*, "may not express the deep emotions attendant on such a meeting as that must have been between the husband, who a few days since was thought to have found a grave in the waters, and the wife, to whose arms the sea has given alive him whom she mourned as dead." He was an object of the most lively interest all along the line—many meeting him at the railway stations, and giving him the most cordial congratulations.

THE DUC DE GRAMMONT.—Among the many lost in the *Arctic*, whose untimely and lamentable end is calculated to excite a feeling of universal sorrow, is the Duc de GRAMMONT, a young French nobleman of distinguished family, who was dispatched to this country as an *attache* to the French embassy at Washington. In his death there seems to have been a sort of determined fate More than six months ago, he was appointed to the post which he was on his way to fill. His departure was repeatedly protracted by family circumstances and other obstacles, and it was only by the greatest exertion, and after all expectation of his being able to leave by the *Arctic* had failed, that affairs, as it was thought, took a more favorable turn, and his family were enabled to hurry him off. He was but twenty-one years of age, and, so far as we have been able to ascertain, of exceedingly amiable manners and intelligent mind. His ancestry has occupied a prominent place both in the political and literary history of France.

STORM.—In this neighbourhood, and all along the eastern coast there was a severe storm on Saturday night and part of Sunday. A heavy gale blew from the north. Much damage was done on the coast. At Cape May, the storm was very violent, accompanied with heavy thunder and lightning. The Philadelphia House was struck by lightning and slightly damaged.

YELLOW FEVER.—In New Orleans, during the month of September, there were 543 deaths from yellow fever, and the epidemic still prevails.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA IN NEW YORK.—This city has, within the last few days, been visited by his Excellency Sir EDMUND HEAD, Governor-General of Canada, (in place of Lord ELGIN,) and family. They came from Boston, accompanied by Mr. TICKNOR, of that city, and took up their abode at the Clarendon.

THE WORLD ABROAD.

Great Britain.—"The cholera," says the Registrar General's Report, "is slowly retreating from London; but it destroyed last week 1,284 lives, and 19 persons died from the allied disease, the diarrhœa. The deaths from all causes in the three weeks ending September 23, have been 3,413, 2,836, and 2,504, including the 2,050, 1,549, and 1,284 deaths from cholera. The deaths by cholera in the ten weeks of this eruption have been 8,953; the eruption of 1849 broke out earlier, and by the same date, nearly had destroyed 12,664 of the inhabitants of London." The Report also states, that "very imperfect accounts are published of the progress of the cholera in country districts. It appears to prevail, though not very severely, in Bedford, near Newcastle, Carlisle, Sheffield, Oxford, and Wigan."

It seems there are strong grounds for fearing that the *Lady Nugent*, which sailed from Madras on the 10th of May, with 400 persons on board, mostly of the 25th Madras Light Infantry, has been lost in a hurricane. The troops were proceeding to Rangoon, and the vessel has not been heard of.

Among the deaths by our last accounts are those of the Marquis of ORMOND, Lord DENMAN, and Sir GEORGE ARTHUR, Bart. Lord DENMAN rose to the British Peerage from the bar. He received the rudiments of instruction in early childhood from the celebrated Mrs. BARBAULD; graduated at Cambridge in 1800; was called to the bar in 1806; was elected to Parliament in 1818; and was promoted to the bench in 1832. He was in his 83d year.

The greatest excitement had been created by the news of the victories in the Crimea. In London the excitement was unbounded. The Lord Mayor and the civic authorities shortly before 10 o'clock, on the evening of Saturday, September 30, proceeded to the Royal Exchange to proclaim the victory. Having called together the citizens by note of trumpet, the Mayor addressed them and elicited most enthusiastic cheering. At the Theatre the English and French national airs were called for, and sung amid the utmost enthusiasm. Next day (Sunday) was the day set apart by authority for a national thanksgiving for the abundant harvest; but the intelligence of the victories imparted much additional importance to the services, and most of the metropolitan Clergy, while they read the thanksgiving prayer, prepared in obedience to the order in council, also read that which offers thanks for victory in time of war. At Liverpool, Manchester, and other populous places, the news was welcomed bythe ringing of the churchbells, and by the display of flags.

The Earl of Clarendon, (the Minister for Foreign affairs) remained at the Foreign Office up to an advanced hour on Saturday evening, and then left town for the Grove, near Watford. Several couriers had arrived from Constantinople, Vienna, &c. with dispatches.

The Queen and her Court remained in the Highlands of Scotland. A special messenger was sent off to her Majesty from the Foreign office, immediately upon the receipt of the news from the Crimea.

France.—Paris was overjoyed at the intelligence of the victory gained by the allied army in the Crimea. Marseilles was illuminated when the news was brought to that port. On reaching Boulogne the dispatch was conveyed at once to the Emperor, who was engaged in reviewing the troops. He hastily perused the cypher, then turned to his generals and said quietly, "Sebastopol est prise!" The announcement was received with cheers, and was briefly communicated by the Emperor to the army. He said, "This news was probable. I have now the happiness to announce it to you myself, and at the moment I speak I have little doubt that the flags of the allied armies are floating on the walls of Sebastopol." The Emperor and Empress have left Boulogne for Paris. The Ambassador at Paris, called on M DROUYN DE LHUYS to express the satisfaction of his Government at the successes of the allied armies.

Denmark.—It is rumored that the English Cabinet has brought forward an overture to revise the protocol of London, relative to the Danish succession, and that this new element will form an important part in the future negotiations for peace.

Austria.—The victories in the Crimea are said to have caused great satisfaction at Vienna.

Turkey.—The victories have excited the most enthusiastic feeling of delight. When the news reached Constantinople it was ordered that the city should be illuminated for ten successive days.

The War.—We have very important news this weeek from the Crimea. We noticed in our last number the landing of the allied forces at Eupatoria; they landed without opposition on the 14th and 15th of September. The disembarcation was effected without any incident worthy of notice. Each officer carried in his haversack 4 1-2 lbs. of salt meat and 4 1-2 lbs. biscuit as his ration for three days. Besides this he carried his great coat, strapped around his body;—a wooden keg for water, a small ration of spirits;—a change or two of linen, a forage cap,—and, in most instances, a COLT's revolver. Each private man carried the same as the officers,—and, in addition, a portion of the mess cooking aparatus, firelock and bayonet, cartouch-box, and fifty rounds of ball cartridge. Both officers and men were in capital spirits.

On the following day the allied army commenced its march towards Sebastopol; and on the 20th it fell in with the enemy on the banks of the River Alma. The woody ravine through which the river runs, studded with houses, and having very steep slopes on the left bank, was occupied by the enemy in great force. These slopes were strongly entrenched, and covered by a powerful artillery. The allied armies attacked those difficult positions with unparalleled vigor. The enemy's artillery was arranged in three batteries: the whole Russian force was quite 50,000 men, including a fair proportion of cavalry. The battle commenced at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 3 o'clock the Russian position was carried by the bayonet. Marshal ST. ARNAUD and Lord RAGLAN commanded personally. Three English steamers protected the passage of the Alma from the sea.

The battle was fought with desperate fury, and with sanguinary effect. The French and English are said to have lost two thousand eight hundred men, killed and mortally wounded; and the Russians about ten thousand. The Russians were driven back with continued slaughter, but they appear to have made a stand on the Katscha, and another battle was fought there, the 23d of September, resulting in the defeat of the Russians who were pursued by the allies to the landward walls of Sebastopol. More fighting took place under the walls. On the 25th, Fort Constantine was invested by sea and land, after an obstinate defence, was carried by storm. The Allies then bombarded the city and the fleet. Ten Russian ships-of-the-line were burned and sunk; the remaining forts were carried one after another, eight hundred guns were silenced, twenty-two hundred prisoners were taken, and the Russian loss, in dead and disabled, is estimated at not less than 18,000 in Sebastopol alone. In the midst of this fearful carnage, MENSCHIKOFF, with the shattered remains of his force, retired into a position in the inner harbor, and threatened to fire the town and blow up the remaining ships unless the victors would grant him an honorable capituation. The allied Generals demanded an unconditional surrender, and, in the name of humanity, gave him six hours, had not expired when the last which advices left but it was rumored that he had surrendered, and that the French and English flags waved over Sebastopol. There was every reason to believe that such was the fact, when our last accounts from England came away.—From the Danube we learn that the Turks are hastening through Bulgaria, by forced marches, on the sea-coast.

There is no particular news from the Baltic, but it was rumored that the French Admiral DUSCHENES has had his return to France countermanded. He is ordered to collect his ships in Kiel Bay and to take them back to the Gulf of Finland.

BALM:

A few Consolatory Stanzas, by the Author of *Proverbial Philosophy.*

Patience yet one little hour,
Pale, unloved, uncourted flower,
Seeing not the sun.
Patience,—heart of depth and duty,
Yearning for the smiles of beauty,
Never catching one:

Patience,—martyr following faintly,
Gentle nun, serene and saintly,
Kneeling in the dust;
O not vain thy long-enduring!
Still with meekest might securing
Triumph to thy trust!

Hushing every mutter'd murmur,
Tranquil fortitude the firmer
Girdeth thee with strength;
While no treason near her lurking,
Patience, in her perfect working,
Shall be Queen at length.

And behold! thy pious daring
Is a glorious crown preparing
For thine own sweet brow;
Precious pearls of softest lustre
Shall with brightest jewels cluster
Where the thorns are now!

Faith and Patience! sister, brother,—
Lean in love on one another,
Calm for good or ill!
Comforted by surely knowing
That The Ruler is bestowing
Strength in sitting still!

O ye virgin spirits wasting,
O ye hearts of thousands, hasting
Darkly to decay
Through the blight of disappointment,
Tenderly with precious ointment
Lull those cares away;

Tenderly, with wise beguilings
Court sweet Patience for her smilings
On that ruin drear;
Soon, with other sister graces,
Shall she make your hearts and faces
Laugh away their fear:

Soft contentment, bright-eyed Duty,
Faith in his archangel beauty,
Joy, and Love sublime,
Follow,—Patience, where thy finger
Gently beckons Hope to linger
On the wrecks of time.

—Martin F. Tupper.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For The Churchman.

THE AFRICAN MISSION.

Mr. Editor:—My attention has been drawn to the letter from Bishop Payne to Bishop Boone, which appears in the Appendix to the Journal of the General Convention of 1853, at page 319. The subjects to which it relates are of paramount importance, and the letter itself worthy of much consideration. It shows a deep conviction of the difficulty of organizing a new Church in a heathen land in accordance with the obligations of the Missionaries to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; and the writer sets to work in the best spirit to solve the difficulty. He betrays, in so doing, the fact, that he is more familiar with the democratic principles which our Church has acquired in this democratic land, than with the ancient principles of Church government, which form another side of our system. For instance, he speaks of a difficulty in understanding what is his jurisdiction, because, as he says, the jurisdiction of the Bishops of our Church is defined by canons, which are not applicable to his position. It is not true that the jurisdiction of our Bishops is defined by canons. It is regulated in divers ways by canons, which, however, do not define it; there were Bishops before there were canons, and they had jurisdiction. We, however, agree with Bishop Payne, that the exercise of his jurisdiction is to be regulated by the canons of the American Church, so far as they are applicable in the circumstances in which he finds himself placed. I suspect that he will find them applicable oftener than he supposes.

I agree with him also in believing that the condition of his mission is at present anomalous. It is now, according to primitive ideas, an organized diocese, having within itself the right of legislating for itself. But that right it does not find it expedient to exercise, for want of the proper materials, out of which to form legislators. It is fortunate that the necessity of deriving support from abroad reconciles the infant Church to receiving for the present laws from abroad. But these laws cannot provide for all possible cases; and some of Bishop Payne's difficulties may be solved by falling back upon his inherent Episcopal powers. In so doing, however, he will find it necessary to have an understanding with the authority which provides the money as to the extent to which it will support him.

Still this mission is the germ of a National Church, and as such we must regard it; it is of the highest importance to give it a right direction. A deep sense of this has induced me to address you upon the subject. It would be most natural for the rising Church to imitate the mother Church. In most respects, she could not have a better model. But it would be folly to deny that there are points in which such imitation would be better avoided than adopted. The two points which I have especially in view, are the mode of supporting the clergy, and the laws of lay representation. In both these points, I think that the organization of our Church is defective; and although it may be now too late for us to change our system, it is only the more necessary that our African daughter should be preserved from the same evils. They both had their origin from the same source—the necessity of conciliating the money power.

The Church was without means of support, and was content to obtain them, by following the evil example which had, in various forms, existed in the Church for fourteen hundred years, of exchanging ecclesiastical power for pecuniary aid. The Church in Africa is now supported from without; and now is the time, before she is thrown on her own resources, to warn her against a similar error.

Bishop Payne foresees that there will for a long time be a difficulty in obtaining proper legislators, or even a suitable constituency to elect them. There is the more necessity for setting out upon the true principle. There are in Africa no wealthy and intelligent laymen, who can make their intelligence a reason for, and their wealth the means of, usurping a share in the government of the Church. Here, then, is an opportunity not to be neglected of placing the lay power of the Church in the hands of the true—that is, of the religious laity. The people of the mission have no claim to choose vestries on the ground that they are bodies intended to administer the funds which they contribute. Let the question of contribution to them at once be placed upon its true basis. The money which is contributed for the support of public worship is given to God, or rather appropriated to His use. It is not to be administered by the contributors, or rather agents, so as to promote their interests or convenience. It is designed for the promotion of the glory of God and of the salvation of the souls of men. It ought to be administered for these purposes by men deeply impressed with their importance and devoted to their advancement. These will be found to be the religious portion of the community.

It is impossible to ascertain with absolute certainty who are religious men; and we must be contented with selecting some test which shall furnish us with an approximation to the result. The best test which we can have is the habitual attendance on the Holy Communion. It is an absolute certainty that all the best men are communicants, and, nearly so, that the worst are not. The great body of communicants are neither of one of these classes or of the other, but better than those, and not so good as the other. They are all, however, obliged to observe a certain decency of deportment, and are all, more or less, under religious influence. They, therefore, are well fitted to form a constituency, very able to select the best of their number, to fill the offices of the Church. The selection will be the easier, because the more zealous, who are generally in other respects the fittest, will be the most willing to be chosen. I would, then, suggest that the African Church at once adopt a rule, that all vestry-men shall be chosen by and from among the communicants. A firm basis will thus be laid for the erection of the future lay power of the Church. The whole will be reared without difficulty. No one will ever imagine that any but a religious man is fit to legislate for the Church, and the point will be attained at once, which is still far distant in our prospects.

This arrangement will make way for that which I consider the proper course of proceeding with respect to the other matter to which I have alluded. The mode of providing for the clergy is a question of great importance; upon which I should like, with your permission, to say something next week. It seems to me that the capital mistake of our Church lies here—that it is that which has excluded us from our proper influence over the masses; and it is, consequently of the last importance that Africa should avoid our errors.

Baltimore. A Layman.

For The Churchman.

POPULAR DELUSIONS.

There is a class of popular delusions sufficiently numerous and absurd, but which are comparatively innocent, and which we have no desire to spend time to expose. But we allude to them here, to show with how much tenacity of purpose, generation after generation, such idle vagaries are adhered to, and even by the educated, who have, in fact, no theoretical belief in their truth, but who nevertheless exhibit the utmost veneration for, and subserviency to them.

We have ourselves known one of the leading advocates at the bar in a neighboring state, who was a distinguished graduate of the oldest college in the Union, who had been many years a member of Congress, prominent and influential, and who had held other eminently responsible offices with the most perfect acceptance, and who was undeniably one of the most thoroughly educated and deeply learned men of the age; but who nevertheless could never feel any assurance that he would be successful in any important enterprise unless he had seen the last new moon over the dexter shoulder, and had succeeded in exterminating the first snake of the season! and some other similar important matters! This may sound like fable, but it is veritable history. It is, we suppose, well known to all, that while we have come, as a people, virtually to disregard all the feasts and festivals of our Holy Mother, the Church, so that to the mass of the population, especially the native population, out of the cities, Ash Wednesday, Easter, Michaelmas, and Whitsuntide, are a mere jargon of words, without significance, we still retain not a few of the ancient superstitions of the Druids, and some even which trace their origin far back into the dim twilight of Roman fable. We have, as much as they, our *dies fasti et nefasti,* our new moons, and our full moons, our flight of birds, more ludicrous even than that of the Roman Augur before the assembling of the *Comitia,* our horror at the howling of the honest house-dog, or the ticking of the death-watch, or the moan of the cuckoo; and still we are bold in our assertions of the utter inefficacy of all the sacraments of the Christian Church, of the absurdity of any belief in special providences, or of spiritual influences, even that of the Holy Spirit? And men who shiver at the tick of a bug, or grow pale at the howl of a dog, fearlessly and, sometimes, blasphemously denounce all believers in priestly absolution, in baptismal regeneration, in the real presence, in the Holy Eucharist, or in special answers to the prayers of the faithful!

But of all this we do not propose to say more than to advert to the fact of this deep-seated and ineradicable belief in the most absurd delusions, as contrasted with the want in the popular mind, of all faith in the awful mysteries of the Christian Church and the Christian Scriptures. So far indeed as the Church is concerned, it seems to have been the earnest labor of some very well-disposed persons, in almost all ages, who knew very little of themselves, and less of others, to uproot and eviscerate everything of mystery from the Church, and leave it as bare of all ornament, grace, or charm of the supernatural, as possible. And in this, to a very great extent, they have succeeded; so that now the Church has less hold upon the popular mind, perhaps, than mesmerism, or spiritual rapping and table-turning. And for this we have nobody but ourselves, led by these same wiseacre-philosophers, to thank. These men would strip heaven of its mystery, and of its beauty, and poetry, and set up a board of education, and a form of mathematics, in its stead, if it were possible for them ever to gain admission there, which is not probable without greater, more effectual regeneration, than they would readily submit to!

We have all, more or less, given countenance to this same kind of matter-of-fact faith, by giving in to the absurd attempt at simplifying everything in the faith, so as to bring it to the comprehension of the most obstinate, foolhardy, and impenitent. We thus, so far as in us lies, annihilate all difference between religious faith and philosophical belief; the latter of which we are bound to concede only upon proof, and the former upon the simple assertion, the mere word of Almighty God. We question indeed, whether, as a general thing, there is, at the present day, any just appreciation of the words of our blessed Lord, "I have many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now." "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you." "But the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are *foolishness* unto him; neither can he *know* them, for they are SPIRITUALLY DISCERNED." Not many years since, so popular a writer as Macaulay, who is, as the remark indicates, little better than a deist, vauntingly paraded the announcement, at the beginning of one of his *Edinburgh Review* articles, that it was impossible to discuss any serious subject with those who believed in a spiritual discernment! What sort of a dogma would that have been to Polycarp, or Origen, or Athanasius? But it shows what is popular!

The great inquiry now is, Lord, how is it that Thou wilt manifest Thyself unto us, and not unto the world! There is belief enough in all mysteries, even the grossest impositions and delusions, which shows clearly enough the wants of the popular mind; but by our want of faith, we fear sometimes, there not only is no abiding, practical belief in the sublime verities of the Christian faith, but in the place of it there comes up the affectation of disbelief, of certainty almost of such claims being mere pretension. And too often men find countenance for this disbelief in the teaching of the members of the Church. Men affect to believe in the indispensable necessity of intellectual, or some kind of moral regeneration, or renovation, perhaps, but they formally and dogmatically teach others to despise the washing of regeneration, and the renewing of the Holy Ghost, which is promised, and promised only, in the Sacrament of Holy Baptism.

And yet bring up one of these men before the Lord, and let him witness the solemn rite of Holy Baptism, the sacrament by which a sinner is taken out of the ranks of the enemy, and enlisted into the army of the Prince of Peace; let him see the simple element of water applied to the penitent, and his forehead signed with the despised sign of the cross, in token that hereafter he shall not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified, and manfully to fight under His banner against sin, the world, and the devil, and to continue Christ's faithful soldier and servant until his life's end, and he will very likely give much the same evidence of becoming a Christian, which King Agrippa did, when he said unto Paul, "Almost thou persuadest *me* to be a Christian:" or as Felix did, "Go thy way for this time." For it is not in human nature to witness such scenes, and remain altogether unaffected by them. We have ourselves known more than one, upon such occasions, who came to scoff, remain to pray. And still many of our good Church people seem to desire to dilute the baptismal and communion services! Strange delusion! It is almost all which remains to us of the faith of a brighter day. God, in his mercy, grant that even this last heritage of the faith be not trampled under foot and despised of men! I. E. R.

For The Churchman.

To the Editor of The Churchman:

Dear Sir,—In your paper of the 30th of September, the restoration of the Bishop of New York to the episcopate is again brought before your readers. This is as it should be; and, as a decent respect for character, in which you have confidence, would seem to dictate.

I am fully sensible of the anxious solicitude which this matter has occasioned, not only to the immediate members of the New York Diocese, but to the Church in general. Nor is it surprising that this should have been so. The attack made upon the Bishop of New York was virtually an attack upon the rights of the Church. It involved momentous and constitutional principles. It evinced an utter disregard for sectional and diocesan rights. And had not the spirit which occasioned it met with timely and stringent checks in the worthy efforts of the Bishop of New Jersey, and the canons passed by the General Convention, the mischief it would have done to the Church would have exceeded our most fearful anticipations.

In the effort to prostrate the Bishop of New York, there evinced itself more than simple zeal for the welfare and purity of the Church. It was admitted that no cause of complaint for years had shown itself. And, under such circumstances, true devotion to the Church would have required the whole affair to have been buried in oblivion.

Providentially, and unexpectedly, this matter is now again brought before the Church. In consenting to the election of a Provisional Bishop, inherent, unalienable rights were conceded, and submission was made to the dictation of enemies. The matter worked well. Nevertheless the time has come when a different voice and action should be taken in regard to it.

And it is not too much to say, that it is ardently hoped that New York will occupy the stand-point from which New Jersey but recently viewed her aggressors, and discomfited them. It is needless to talk about the probable consequences of such a position. If it is due to the Church, let it be assumed and maintained in the fear of God. Our confederacy, as a Church, is based upon principle, and the reckless violation of this removes all moral obligation of adherence to it. New York can continue a true member of the Church Catholic without remaining in the above-named confederacy.

Other weighty considerations at this time present themselves to the clergy of New York in behalf of the restoration of Bishop Onderdonk to the episcopate.

If he merited the suspension inflicted upon him then, ten years of shameful suffering, and thirteen of unimpeachable life, ought to make amends for frailties which might have shown themselves in him. The judgment of the House of Bishops, in his case, has ever been, in the estimation of the world, of doubtful expediency. In this day you cannot persuade the world that the actions of councils are binding, further than they accord with the law of Christ. Should their decisions not advance the spiritual interests of the faithful, they are null and void. They may edify the body of Christ, but not destroy it. And much less are we prepared to attach infallibility to majorities, especially when they are in opposition to such a pious and respectable minority as presented itself in the case in question.

In addition to this, the exceptionable character of the testimony on which Bishop Onderdonk was condemned, is a strong consideration for the removal of the suspension inflicted on him. It would not warrant a jury in the conviction of a criminal arraigned before it. It would but argue little in behalf of the character of a barrister, in pleading the case of a client, to allude to it as positive, or accumulated incidental proof, or as a thing meriting consideration, where analogy obtained. Such proof as they relied on could establish no point in Christian ethics or doctrine.

Take, for instance, the affidavit on which the presentment was predicated. Had I begotten such a vile thing, I'd girt my loins with the blackest sackcloth, and cover my head with the filthiest ashes, and hie away to the man whom I had injured, and seek his pardon, as I would crave forgiveness of offences committed against self-respect, society, and heaven itself. The beginning, and the ending, and the intervening points of this testimony are enough to make an Angel weep, and drop a tear of commiseration over the frailties of man.

But, Mr. Editor, cannot even those now pardon their Bishop who regard him as having committed improprieties? Or will they continue to hunt him down as a wild and dangerous beast of the forest?

Can they worry out his life as though they were sporting with it? Can a merciful God pardon a David, a Peter, and they not an Onderdonk, however penitent he may be! Can they pray, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us," and yet persist in their demand of the last drop of life's blood that happened to be left in the veins of a man conscious of no guilt, and who fell a victim to zeal, driven by the fury of a storm? If it must be so, be it so. But may God ever deliver me from the tender mercies of such men.

Αγαπ.

OPEN COUNCIL.

*** Under this head we shall admit the contributions of men of different views in the Church, where their opinions are expressed with fairness, and their object is charitable and good—believing with Bishop Watson, that "whosoever is afraid of submitting any question, civil or religious, to the test of free discussion, is more in love with his own opinion than with truth."

Audi Alteram Partem.

"Counsel and conversation is a second education, that improves all the virtues and corrects all the vice of the former, and of nature itself."—Clarendon.

THE CONSTITUTION. WHO ARE JUDGES OF IT?

Mr. Editor,—Your correspondent H. D. E., in the last number of *The Churchman,* remarking upon my communication in the preceding number, lays down eleven propositions, and seeks to give the impression from them that in all cases the Supreme Court is "a power of ultimate and binding decision, a tribunal to which the" Executive and Legislative powers "must bow." That the Supreme Court can bind the other two branches of the government in *all* cases lawfully brought before them, I deny. Take the case to which Mr. Sumner refers, and which H. D. E. seems to be somewhat chary of naming—that of returning to slavery a fugitive under the Fugitive Act of 1850. Suppose the fugitive should escape to Vermont, and there, on claim of a former master from Virginia, should be arrested by the marshall. Under the laws of Vermont the fugitive would doubtless be taken by Habeas Corpus before the State courts, and allowed a trial by jury. The jury and court might be of opinion that the Constitution of Virginia was as full and complete an abolition of slavery as that of Vermont or Massachusetts, and set the prisoner free. A writ of error might be taken out, on the allegation that the law of Vermont was repugnant to the Fugitive Act, and to the Constitution of the United States, and the case go to Washington. Now, suppose a majority of the judges of the Supreme Court should say, either that the slave laws of Virginia were mere *supposed* laws, or that the Fugacious Act of 1850 was unconstitutional and void, the President might ask the House to impeach the judges, and the House, with or without such application, might present articles of impeachment to the Senate. The Senate, in such case, must resolve itself into a Court of Impeachment, and try the impeached judges. Who then would pronounce judgment upon impeachable offences, or decide what was "good behavior" or bad behavior; malversation or neglect in office; official oppression, extortion, or deceit? Not the judges on trial nor before trial. These are matters, "the final decision of which may be reasonably left to the high tribunal, constituting the Court of Impeachment, when the occasion shall arise." Story on Con. V. 2, 273. "The Senate," says the Constitution, "shall have the sole power to try all impeachments." And the Senate may, in such cases, pronounce sentence of removal and disqualification to hold office. All this the Senate may do by concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, whether Senator Sumner shall vote aye or nay.

As that gentleman has been severely censured by H. D. E., it may not be amiss to give an extract from the speech which has drawn forth those strictures. The Senator in that speech refers to the opinions of two departed statesmen, both of whom have been raised to the highest stations in the Republic; both of whom have been Senators as well as Presidents; and both of whom have asserted, as he has done, their independence of the Supreme Court, in reference to their oaths, to support the Constitution, not as the Court, but as they themselves understood it.

President Jackson was eminently successful in his interpretations of the Constitution. In the case of the Bank, it cannot be denied that he *did* "interpret the document for himself;" it cannot be denied that he did this "in the sense which the Public have affixed to it," although the Supreme Court had *previously* affixed to the Constitution an interpretation directly the reverse. Judge Story quotes some of President Jackson's "important passages, as among the ablest commentaries ever offered upon the Constitution."

President Adams was a lawyer, a civilian, and a statesman of the most exalted attainments, and if authority were wanting, his would be sufficient.

But the Constitution is brief and explicit, and we do not want authority to direct our understanding of it. No recondite meaning; no extraordinary gloss; no Judicial legislation, or what Mr. Jefferson called Judge-made law, is needful, or admissible. The people make constitutions; "the people adopt them; and the people must be supposed to read them with the help of common sense." The extracts from Senator Sumner's speech will show that Judicial Tribunals, if not as often erroneous as other branches of government, are by no means infallible, nor to be implicitly followed by a scrutinizing, an intelligent Republican community.

In adopting this rule, which was first authoritatively enunciated by Andrew Jackson, when, as President of the United States, in the face of the decisions of the Supreme Court, he asserted the unconstitutionality of the Bank, I desire to be understood as not acting hastily. Let me add, that, if it needed other authority in its support, it has that also of John Quincy Adams. And here indulge me with a reminiscence. It so happened that, during the last year in the life of this venerable statesman, while he was ill it was my privilege to sit some time by his bedside. On one of these occasions, I put the question to him directly, whether, in taking the oath to support the Constitution, he assumed any obligation to return a fugitive slave; to which the "old man eloquent" promptly and earnestly replied that according to his interpretation of the Constitution, he assumed no such obligation, and proceeded to assign certain reasons therefor; and he then added in words calculated to produce a profound impression, that "the best thing ever uttered by Andrew Jackson was that for which at the time he was so much abused, namely, that in swearing to support the Constitution, he swore to support it as he understood it. Thus, if any person at this day be disposed to deal sharply with this rule, let him remember that his thrusts will pierce not only the fame of Andrew Jackson, but that of John Quincy Adams—patriots both of eminent life and authority, who, though differing much on public questions, and at times rivals and foes, yet concurred in this important principle.

But reason here is in harmony with authority. From the necessity of the case I must swear to support the Constitution, either *as I do understand it,* or as *I do* NOT *understand it.* But the absurdity of hanging on the latter horn of the dilemma compels me to take the former—and there is a natural end of the argument. Is there a person in Congress, or out of it, in the National Government, or State Government, who, when this inevitable alternative is presented to him, will venture to say, that he swears to support the Constitution as he does not understand it? The supposition is too preposterous. But let me ask gentlemen who are disposed to abandon their own understanding of the Constitution, to submit their conscience to the standard of other men, by whose understanding or conscience do they swear? Surely not by that of the President. This is not alleged. But by the understanding and conscience of the Supreme Court. In other words, to this Court, consisting at present of nine persons, is committed a power of fastening such interpretation as they see fit upon any part of the Constitution—adding to it or subtracting from it—or positively varying its requirements—actually making and unmaking the Constitution; and all good citizens must bow to their work as of equal authority with the original instrument ratified by solemn votes of the whole people. If this be so, then the oath to support the Constitution of the United States is hardly less offensive than the famous "et cetera" oath desired by Archbishop Laud, in which the subject swore to do certain specified things with an "&c." added. Such an oath I have not taken.

For myself let me say that I hold judges, and especially the Supreme Court of the country, in much respect; but I am too familiar with the history of judicial proceedings to regard them with any superstitious reverence. Judges are but men; and in all ages have shown a full share of human frailty. The worst crimes of history have been perpetrated under their sanction. It was a judicial tribunal that condemned Socrates to drink the fatal hemlock, and which nailed the Saviour to the cross. It was a judicial tribunal, surrounded by all the forms of law, which doomed the fair Virginia, in ancient Rome, as a slave; which in modern times enforced the tortures of the Inquisition, amid the shrieks and agonies of its victims, and which compelled Galileo to declare, in solemn denial of the great truth he had disclosed, that the earth did not move round the sun. Ay, sir, it was a judicial tribunal in England, surrounded by all the forms of law, which sanctioned every despotic caprice of Henry VIII., from the unjust divorce of his Queen to the beheading of Sir Thomas More; which lighted the fires of persecution that glowed at Smithfield over the cinders of Latimer, Ridley, and John Rogers; which, after elaborate argument, upheld the fatal tyranny of ship money against the opposition of Hampden; which, in defiance of justice and humanity, sent Sidney and Russell to the block; and which persistently enforced the laws of Conformity that our Puritan fathers persistently refused to obey. And it was a judicial tribunal in our country, surrounded by all the forms of law, which hung witches at Salem, affirmed the constitutionality of the Stamp act, and admonished "judges and jurors" to obey; and which, now in our day, has sanctioned the atrocity of the Fugitive Slave bill.

The judgments of courts are of binding authority upon inferior tribunals and Executive functionaries, whose virtue does not prompt them to resign office rather than aid in the execution of an unjust law. Over all citizens, whether in public or private station, they will naturally exert, as precedents, a commanding influence; this I admit; but no man, who is not lost to self-respect, and ready to abandon that manhood which is shown in the Heaven-directed countenance, will voluntarily aid in enforcing a judgment which, in his conscience, he solemnly believes to be against the fundamental law, whether of the Constitution or of God. Not lightly, not rashly will he take the grave responsibility of open dissent; but, if the occasion requires, he will not hesitate. Pains and penalties may be endured; but wrong must not be done. "I cannot obey, I can suffer," was the exclamation of the author of *Pilgrim's Progress,* when imprisoned for disobedience to an earthly statue. Better suffer injustice than do it. Better be even the poor slave, returned to bondage, than the unhappy Commissioner.

Fellow-citizens of Massachusetts—Our own local history is not without encouragement. In early colonial days, the law against witchcraft, now so abhorrent to reason and conscience, was regarded as constitutional and binding; precisely as the Fugitive Slave bill, not less abhorrent to reason and conscience, has been regarded as constitutional and binding. The Supreme Court of the Province, with able Judges, whose names are entwined with our history, enforced this law at Salem, by the execution of fourteen persons as witches; precisely as petty magistrates, acting under the sanction of the Supreme Court of the United States, and also of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, have enforced the Fugitive act by the reduction of two human beings to Slavery. The clergy of Massachusetts, particularly near Boston, were for the law. "Witchcraft," shouted Cotton Mather from the pulpit, "is the most nefarious high treason"—"a capital crime"—even as opposition to the Fugitive act has been denounced as "treason."

But the law against witchcraft was not triumphant long. The General Court of the Province first became penitent, and asked pardon of God for "all the errors of his servants and people in the late tragedy." Jurymen united in condemning and lamenting the delusion to which they had yielded, under the decision of the judges, and acknowledged that they had brought the reproach of wrongful bloodshed on their native land. Sewell. one of the judges, whose name is honored by all lovers of liberty for the fidelity of his descendant, (Hon. S. E. Sewell,) and who had presided at the trials, stood up in his place before the congregation, and implored the prayers of the people "that the errors he had committed might not be visited by the judgments of an avenging God on his country, his family, or himself." And now, in a manuscript diary of this departed judge, may be read on the margin against the description of these trials, in his own hand-writing, these words of Latin interjection and sorrow: *Væ, væ, væ.*

Fast in India.—It is a significant fact, that the native Hindoos in India very generally obeyed the Queen's proclamation for a fast in view of the war with Russia. Their cessation from work was more general on that day, than on any of their festivals. This concurrence of these heathen in a fast, appointed for the British people was not expected, yet they entered into it with all zeal. They were not led into it by the Brahmins and their heathen pristhood, but by educated men among the natives. They avoided their temples and offered prayers, not to the heathen gods, but to the God of the universe, thus making available some of the better views of theology, which now prevail there among the natives. This fact shows that, in spite of whatever misrule has existed in India under the British sceptre there is a very strong sympathy between the natives and the British. But it is still more important as showing the tendencies of the mass of Hindoo mind towards Christianity. It shows that a deep impression has been made by the Gospel.

A New Way to Make Tea and Coffee.—In the refreshment department of the Sydenham Crystal Palace is introduced a new mode of making coffee and tea by hydrostatic pressure. It is the invention of M. Loysel, a French chemist of celebrity, and by its agency he proposes to achieve the following results—namely: The production of tea and coffee of peculiar flavor and clearness, and a great economy and saving in the use of the material. With a pound of coffee, valued at one and fourpence, he undertakes to produce an imperial gallon of the infusion, too strong for ordinary use, and of a limpid clearness that would be quite unattainable by any other means. His process is by scientific appliances, and a recognition of the known tendency of liquids to find their level, to force the boiling water twice through the coffee, and thus to get hold of the entire principle called cafeine—a thing which he alleges is never done by the ordinary mode of preparation. In the preparation of tea his great discovery is a very simple one, and one of which every housewife may avail herself. M. Loysel says that he has discovered that by grinding the tea in the same manner as coffee, before infusion, the quantity of exhilarating fluid obtained is nearly doubled. The experiment is a very simple one, and may be safely recommended to all connoisseurs in the preparation of "the cup that cheers but not inebriates." Having, says our London authority, had an opportunity of tasting the tea and coffee as prepared by M. Loysel's apparatus, we can vouch for the delicacy of flavor, and limpidity of both. The strength did not strike us as satisfactory, but that is a matter of taste, and of course is influenced by very simple governing circumstances.

ODE,

Written for the Sixteenth Triennial Festival of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, held in Faneuil Hall, Wednesday, October 11th, 1854.

"Art,
Which does mend nature—change it rather; but
The Art itself is nature." —Shakespeare.

Praise Nature for her perfect things!
The mountain's height—the river's length—
The breadth of ocean—and the springs
That give the Merrimac its strength.

But, bless the God who gave us these,
For Nature's more majestic part;
The God who clad the hills with trees,
He also gave us human art.

God gave the waters to perform
Half of man's work—He gave us fire,
That we might ride upon the storm
With wings that never slack nor tire.

He gave us marble, wood and gold:
He gave the hand—th' inventive brain,
To build His temples, and to mould
The statues that adorn His fane.

He gave to man the sacred speech
That o'er all creatures made him king;
He gave the teacher skill to teach;
He taught the poet how to sing.

—T. W. Parsons.

FOR THE YOUNG.

WHEN I WAS LITTLE.

The following is a translation of a well-known Danish poem of Baggesen's in which the translator has preserved the delightful truthfulness and simplicity in sentiment and language, which constitute the charm of the poem.

A time there was of tender young affection,
When I in stature scarcely reach'd an ell;
Sweet tears flow ever at the recollection,
And therefore often on these times I dwell.

Then by my loving mother was I carried,
Then strode my father's knee, a horseman bold;
Nor knew of grief, or care, or brain o'erwearied,
More than I knew of classic lore or gold.

The earth was very small then to my dreaming,
And in it there was little to condemn;
Then I beheld the stars as pin-pricks gleaming,
And wished for wings to fly away to them.

I saw the moon then towards the island sailing,
And thought, "Could I now to yon isle escape,
Then should I know, without a chance of failing,
How large, how round, how beautiful its shape!"

Then saw I, marvelling, God's sun descending
Towards the west, to the sea's golden bed,
And yet next morning early re-ascending,
And gilding all heaven's eastern realm with red.

And thought upon the gracious God the Father,
Who me created and that glorious sun,
And all those pearly splendours strung together,
And flung from pole to pole o'er all heaven's span.

With sweet devotion spake my young lips ever,
The words which my good mother bade me pray;
"O thou great God, be all my life's endeavour
Wise to become, and good, and to obey!"

Then prayed I for my father and my mother.
And for my sister, and for all the town;
For the unknown king, nor yet forgot that other,
The beggar lame, who wandered up and down.

THE DOG'S REVENGE.

The following story was related by a trust-worthy servant of the family in which it happened; and it is worth recording, as shewing the strange way in which some fragments of that wisdom and understanding on which men pride themselves, are sometimes found among the lower animals. Many wonderful and well-attested facts have been related, proving the sagacity of dogs. If the story I am going to tell you differs in any remarkable point from them, it is in this, that it seems to make it clear that animals of the same species have some means of making their wishes and intentions known to each other; and that if their voices are not what we call *articulate*, not, that is, made up of distinct syllables, yet for all they are not mere gibberish, but have a real meaning, and that they are, for those who can understand them, a medium for conveying from one to another a certain amount of *rational conversation*.

It was in old times—before men went sixty miles an hour by the express train—and when country gentlemen therefore posted up to London stage by stage, in a large family carriage, well loaded with trunks and imperials of all shapes and sizes, that a family left their country house, distant about two days journey from London, and set out to spend six weeks or two months of the fashionable season in the gay capital. When they had advanced two or three stages on their journey, they were much vexed to find that a favorite little dog which they had shut up at home had contrived to make his escape, and followed them all the way. The cunning little thing had not shown itself till they were so far on their journey as to make it difficult for them to send it back again. The gentleman, however, did not wish to take it with him, and committed it to the care of the ostler of the inn where they were changing horses when the little creature made its appearance. He told the ostler to take good care of it till he returned from London, when he would call for it, and take it home himself. Having thus, as they thought, settled everything to their satisfaction, and for the advantage of their little favorite, the gentleman and his family went on their journey.

When they had stayed in London for a few weeks, they returned to their country seat, and according to their promise called at the inn on their way, to claim again their little friend. What then was their surprise and annoyance to find that he was not there? The ostler said that he was extremely sorry, but it was not his fault, as he had done all that he could. The little dog, he declared, had been very happy at first, and seemed quite *settled*, and as if he felt at home; but after a few days a larger dog that there was about the place began to tease him, and after many ill-natured attacks, at last one day flew at him very savagely, and both frightened and hurt the poor little creature. Immediately after this mishap, the ostler said, the small dog disappeared, no one could tell where. But two or three days afterwards he made his appearance again in the inn yard, and, strange to say, he did not come alone. There came with him a still larger dog than the great bully who had ill-treated our little friend, and the two together fell upon the tyrant, bit him severely, and after administering to him a very sound thrashing, they trotted off again, as they had come, together. When the gentleman heard this story from the ostler, he enquired what sort of an animal this larger dog was, and from the description given he could not help thinking it must have been his own house-dog which he had left at home. When he got back to his house he found that this was really the case. The servants told him that a few days after he had gone away the small dog had come back, and then both he and the house-dog had been missed for two or three days, after which they had returned together, and staid quietly at home all the rest of the time. It was quite clear, therefore, that the small creature, smarting under the cruel usage of his tormentor, had made his way home, told his troubles in the sympathizing ear of his big friend, and persuaded him to trot some twenty or thirty miles, and back, to avenge the insults and injury which he had received!

In the wish to retaliate on his enemy, we unhappily see something very like the wishes and desires of mankind. It is curious also to see the weaker party seeking to effect his purpose by enlisting in his cause a powerful ally. But the most interesting question is, How did the little dog tell his tale of woe to his friend? By what eloquence did he stir him up to undertake his cause? If we had been present at the interview between the two animals, we should not have thought that anything more than usual was passing between them. We should have passed by as unmeaning sounds alike the pitiful complaints of the sufferer and the ready answer of the chivalrous defender of injured innocence, who no doubt said "he would go any distance for the pleasure of punishing so contemptible a dog as this cowardly bully of the inn yard must be."—*Two Penny Post.*

Making a Needle.—I wonder if any little girl who may read this ever thought how many people are all the time at work in making the things which she every day uses. What can be more common, and you may think, more simple, than a *needle!* Yet, if you do not know it, I can tell you, that it takes a great many persons to make a needle, and it takes a great deal of time, too. Let us take a peep into a needle factory. In going over the premises, we must pass hither and thither, and walk into the next street and back again, and take a drive to a mill, in order to see the whole process. We find one chamber of the shops is hung round with coils of bright wire, of all thicknesses, from the stout kinds used for codfish hooks to that for the finest cambric needles. In a room below, bits of wire, the length of two needles, are cut by a vast pair of shears fixed in the wall. A bundle has been cut off: the bits need straightening, for they came off from coils. The bundle is thrown into a red-hot furnace, then taken out and rolled backwards and forwards on a table until the wires are straight. This process is called "rubbing straight." We now see a mill for grinding needles. We go down into the basement, and find a needle-pointer seated on his bench. He takes up two dozen or so of the wires, and rolls them between his thumb and fingers, with their ends on the grindstone, first one end and then the other. We have now the wires straight, and pointed at both ends. Next is a machine which flattens and gutters the heads of ten thousand needles an hour. Observe the little gutter at the head of your needle. Next comes the punching of the eyes, and the boy who does it punches eight thousand in an hour, and he does it so fast, your eye can hardly keep pace with him. The spitting follows, which is running a fine wire through a dozen, perhaps, of these twin-needles; a woman, with a little anvil before her, files between the heads and separates them. They are now complete needles, but rough and rusty, and, what is worse, they easily bend. A poor needle, you will say. But the hardening comes next. They are heated in batches in a furnace, and when red hot are thrown in a pan of cold water. Next, they must be tempered, and this is done by rolling them backwards and forwards on a hot metal plate. The polishing still remains to be done. On a very coarse cloth, which lies upon another coarse cloth, needles are spread to the number of 40,000 or 50,000. Emery dust is strewed over them, oil is sprinkled, and soft soap daubed by spoonfulls over the cloth; the cloth is then rolled hard up, and, with several others of the same kind, thrown into a sort of wash-pot to roll to and fro for twelve hours or more. They come out dirty enough; but, after a rinsing in clean hot water and a tossing in sawdust, they look as bright as can be, and are ready to be sorted and put up for sale. But the sorting and the doing up in papers. you may imagine, is quite a work by itself. Enough has been told you to see how various are the branches of industry, and that even to furnish so handy and common a little instrument as the needle, how much labor is necessary, and how many workmen are employed. It should make us humble also, to see how dependent we are upon one another. While the bird, the cat, and all inferior animals, are supplied with ready-made clothing, and no help from each other, we cannot live comfortably a day without being ministered to by hundreds whom we have never seen. This great law of mutual dependence should help to impress upon us those precious lessons of brotherly love taught us in the Gospel, as it makes wonderfully clear the sweet rule of the Apostle, "As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto *all men.*"—A. M.—*Children's Magazine.*

The Boy at the Dyke.—It is said that a little boy in Holland was returning one night from the village to which he had been sent by his father on an errand, when he noticed the water trickling through a narrow opening in the dyke. He stopped and thought what the consequences would be if the hole was not closed. He knew, for he had often heard his father tell, the sad disasters which happened from such small beginnings, how in a few hours the opening would become bigger and bigger, and let in the mighty mass of waters pressing on the dyke, until the whole defence being washed away, the rolling, dashing, angry waters would sweep on to the next village, destroying life and property and everything in its way. Should he run home and alarm the villagers, it would be dark before they could arrive, and the hole might even then be so large as to defy all attempts to close it. Prompted by these thoughts he seated himself on the bank of the canal, and stopped the opening with his hand, and patiently waited the approach of some villager. But no one came. Hour after hour rolled slowly by, yet there sat the heroic boy, in cold and darkness, shivering, wet, and tired, but stoutly pressing his hand against the dangerous breach. All night he stayed at his post. At last the morning broke. A clergyman walking up the canal heard a groan, and looked around to see where it came from. "Why are you here, my child?" he asked, seeing the boy and surprised at his strange position. "I am keeping back the water, sir, and saving the village from being drowned," answered the child with lips so benumbed with cold that he could scarcely speak. The astonished minister relieved the boy. The dyke was closed, and the danger which threatened hundreds of lives was prevented. "Heroic boy! What a noble spirit of self devotedness he showed!" every one will exclaim. A heroic boy he indeed was; and what was it that sustained him through that lonesome night? Why, when his teeth chattered, his limbs trembled, and his heart was wrung with anxiety, did he not fly to his safe and warm home! What thought bound him to his seat? Was it not the *responsibility of his position!* Did he not determine to brave all the fatigue, the danger, the darkness and the cold, in thinking what the consequences would be, if he should forsake it? His mind pictured the quiet homes and beautiful farms of the people, inundated by the flood of waters, and he determined to stay at his post or to die. Now there is a sense in which every person, every boy and girl, occupies a position of far weighter responsibility than that of the little Hollander on that dark and lonesome night; for, by the good or bad influence which you do and shall exert, you may be the means of turning a tide of wretchedness and eternal ruin, or a pure stream of gladness and goodness, on the world. God has given you *somewhere* a post of duty to occupy and you cannot get above or below your obligations to be faithful in it. You are responsible for leaving your work undone. You cannot excuse yourself by saying, "I am nobody—I don t exert any influence;" for there is nobody so mean or obscure that he has not some influence, and you have it whether you will or no, and you are responsible for the consequences ot that influence, whatever it is. Take your stand before the world then, with a determination to devote your influence to virtue, to humanity, to God. Let the children begin life and grow up with these solid principles of action, to fear and to honor God, to be true to your conscience, and to do all the good the can. Then will your path indeed be like that of the just, which "shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

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Gentle Words.—When, far from the dear home of our childhood, we hear a kind good-night, or a gently expressed wish for our welfare, how fast come before us the memories of the past—memories that have perhaps been long buried in oblivion. Our early friends come circling around us like the spirits of dream-land, and the stranger-face becomes a talisman for good that none but one far from home can realize. When sorrow overwhelms the soul—when bright hopes and joyous affections have been crushed beneath the Juggernaut car of oppression, even then will a pleasant countenance be mirrored in the stricken heart, and kind words find there an echoing chord. Kind words!—they are the bright sunshine that through the tears of childhood form a bow of promise lovely as the first bow of heaven. They are a healing balm to the wounded spirit—they take from the dregs of life their bitterness, and soften the edge of rebuke, that its sting does not rankle in the soul. When the heart has been lacerated by the thorny ills met with in the proud world, how gentle words will soothe the irritated spirit! They come bearing on their wings perfumes from the flowers of friendship and love. Give gentle words to the angry—for "a soft answer turneth away wrath." Gentle words to the timid, and the blessing will return to your own bosom tenfold. Kind words to the old—for surely they have endured enough of life's ill's. Kind words to the young—cast not the shadow of a disconsolate spirit over their pathway—it will be dark enough at best. Kind words to the erring—the reproaches of guilt must be full hard enough to bear, and harsh words will never win them to the ways of truth. Speak gently to all; a smile is more precious than rubies, and costs nothing but what it amply repays. Kind words, welling up from the heart, like a spring of water on the hill-side, spread beauty around nourishing that lovely flower, a meek and quiet spirit, from whose chalice acceptable incense arises to Divinity.—*Ladies' Wreath.*

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Thoughts at Church.—(*By* **Fanny Fern.**)—I have an old-fashioned way of entering church; before the bells begin to chime, I enjoy the quiet, brooding stillness. I love to think of the many words of holy cheer that have fallen there, from heaven-missioned lips, and folded themselves like snow-white wings over the weary heart of despair. I love to think of the sinless little ones, whose early temples have been laved at the baptismal font. I love to think of the weak, yet strong ones, who have tearfully tasted the consecrated cup, on which is written, "Do this in remembrance of me." I love to think of those self-forgetting, self-exiled, who, counting all things nought for Gethsemane's dear sake, are treading foreign shores, to say to the soul-fettered pagan—"Behold the Lamb of God." I love to think of the loving hearts that at yonder altar have throbbed side by side, while the holy man of God pronounced "the twain one." I love to think of the seraph smile of which death itself was powerless to rob the dead saint, over whose upturned face, to which the sunlight lent such mocking glow, the words, "Dust to dust," fell upon the pained ear of love. I love, as I sit here, to list through the half-opened vestry door, to the hymning voices of happy Sabbath scholars, sweet as the timid chirp of morn's first peeping bird. I love to hear their tiny feet, as they patter down the aisle, and mark the earnest gaze of questioning childhood. I love—"our minister"—how very sad he looks to-day! Are his parishioners unsympathetic? Does the laborer's "hire" come tardily and grudgingly to the overtasked, faithful servant? Do censorious, dissatisfied spirits watch and wait for his halting? Now he rises, and says slowly, musically—"The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want." Why at such sweet, soul-resting words do his tears overflow? Ah! there is a vacant seat in the pastor's pew. A little golden head, that last Sunday gladdened our eyes like a gleam of sun-light, lies dreamlessly pillowed beneath the coffin lid: gleeful eyes have lost their brightness; cherry lips are wan and mute, and beneath her sable veil the lonely mother sobs. And so the father's lip quivers, and for a moment nature triumphs. Then athwart the gloomy cloud flashes the bow of promise. He wipes away the blinding tears, and with an angel smile, and upward glance, he says, "*Though He slay me, yet I will trust Him.*"

THE ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICES.

The following article on this subject is from the *London Times*—a journal which, though the ablest and most influential in Europe, in political and commercial affairs, is no authority in church matters; yet whose opinions on the question here treated of are so marked by common sense, and so congenial with, and so comprehensible by the common mind, that they are not without their value; and as a similar question forms part of the Memorial to our own Convention, so frequently referred to, they have a peculiar interest to the American Church:—

In the first year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary—that is to say, at a period when a religious convulsion had been consummated by a political revolution, and when the spiritual as well as the temporal liberties of Englishmen had been established anew by an act of popular will, a Commission under the Great Seal was issued to certain prelates and divines, investing them with authority to prepare alterations and amendments in the Liturgy and canons of the Church. In this design there was nothing either new or surprising. From the time of the Reformation itself, when one religion superseded another, two religious parties had always existed in the country, precisely as they always exist after any great political change. One party desired to carry reforms further, another thought they had been carried far enough, and perhaps half wished in some cases that they had not been carried quite so far. The former were styled, among other designations, "Puritans," as aiming at a greater purity in religious worship, or "Non-conformists," as declining to conform to what they thought imperfect changes. The latter, who were ultimately the successful party, were represented by the Church of England, and comprised undoubtedly, in those times, the great majority of the nation, who neither hankered after Popery nor verged towards Dissent. Still, there was a natural anxiety on the part of all good men that the religious unity which had once prevailed in the kingdom might prevail again, and that Papists from one side, and Nonconformists from the other, might be attracted to the middle ground of the Church. With such views attempts were repeatedly made at reconciliation, and discussions were over and over again conducted with respect to the removal of stumbling blocks, the smoothing of difficulties, and the satisfaction of tender consciences. At first these attempts pointed in the direction of the ancient faith, but it was soon discovered that union was impossible in that quarter, and afterwards the proposals were addressed to the Nonconforming section of the population. These efforts were naturally quickened by the peculiar circumstances of the period above referred to. The expulsion of King James and the success of King William were due in no small degree to the hearty co-operation of the Nonconformist party with the adherents of the Church, and it seemed in the highest degree desirable that men who had been thus faithful to the common cause of Englishmen, and who, against the most insidious solicitations on the part of King James, had resolutely stood by the true principles of liberty, should be induced, if possible, by some honorable compromise, to enter into the congregations of their brethren. It was under these conditions that the Commission was appointed. Its object, apparently, as regarded the Book of Common-Prayer, was to modify or remove, as far as practicable, the parts thought exceptionable by those puritanically inclined. In pursuance of this purpose the Commissioners sat for about six weeks at the close of the year 1689, and agreed upon certain suggestions to be offered for approval to Convocation in the sense referred to. The design was never carried out, but the suggestions having been consigned to writing, and deposited in the Archiepiscopal Palace at Lambeth, were recently ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, and are now before the world in the shape of a blue-book.

Taken in conjunction with the reports of Convocation, on which we lately offered some remarks, it might naturally be concluded that the attempts above spoken of were to be revived once more, or that the discovery and publication of this manuscript offered some precious aid in furtherance of such a design. So to think, however, would be altogether a mistake. The views of King William's Commissions bear little resemblance to those of the Committee of Convocation, and the suggestions of the former will be found, perhaps generally more curious than useful. The Commissioners of 1689 aimed at conciliating Nonconformists by verbal or other changes in the church services, each of such changes being directed more or less at disputed points of doctrine; whereas the Convocation Committee commences its report by maintaining, "as of the utmost importance, in the present state of the Church, that the services as now ordered in the Book of Common Prayer should be preserved entire and "unaltered." The object, in short, of the former body was to subdue the scruples of Dissenters by partial concessions: of the latter, to render the services of the Church more practically effective within her own fold. At first sight it appears striking to observe in the suggestions of 1689 the identical questions mooted which have agitated the country in our own days, such as the use of the surplice, baptismal regeneration, and so forth. But this coincidence was simply inevitable. The points of collision between opposing zealots were always the same, and must always continue to be so; one side preserving with peculiar affection or bringing into special prominence those ceremonies or tenets having the greatest affinity with the ancient faith, the other going precisely in the opposite direction. There is this, however, to be remarked, that these two parties are now discoverable within the bosom of the Church itself.

Of the recommendations agreed upon by King William's Commissioners we need only to say, without reference to their intrinsic character, that they could not, in the present state of religious feeling, be safely recommended at all. On this point we concur entirely with the report of Convocation, and are convinced that no alterations of text should be attempted. In one point only do the designs of 1689 and 1854 present common ground of proceeding, and that is, in the recognition of a necessity for shortening the church services. The more this question is considered the more obvious will the answer appear. Even if no argument were supplied from the composition of the ritual itself, it would be plain from the very necessity of things that such a change should take place. No service can be properly framed which is so long as to overtask the attention of those who go to church, and to prevent others from going to church at all. Apart, however, from this consideration, in itself conclusive, it can be seen that the agglomeration of services occasions repetition, which, if they are not "vain," are certainly undesirable. In a "full service," as it is called, the Lord's Prayer is repeated four times, and the Creed twice; psalms are said or sung twice over, and portions of scripture are read, first in the lessons for the day, and then in the Epistle and Gospel. The separation of these services and the assignment of each to its proper hour is so natural, and at the same time so easy an expedient, that it will not, we are convinced, remain long unattempted, now that notice has been thus directed to the point.

We think, too, that the shorter occasional services recommended by the report of Convention might be found exceedingly beneficial, and we assent entirely to the general principle which pervades those suggestions, of making the Church's ministration as effective as possible among its own adherents, or among those who are adherents of no religion at all. For the rest, the time has gone by, perhaps, for ripening at the existence of religious dissent, or organizing a machinery of ecclesiastical proselytism. We now know not only that differences of opinion on points of faith must almost inevitably prevail, but they may prevail without much injury to true piety or social concord. Christian unity is seen to be compatible with ritual, and even doctrinal diversities, and Churchmen and Dissenters may both find work enough without any vain endeavors to convert each other. In this respect we think there is reason for congratulation over the spirit of 1854 as contrasted with that of 1689. It is undoubtedly wise to promote general conformity, but experience has shown that it is still wiser to recognize the contingencies of dissent, and to labour with one accord, if in various ways, for the common ends of religion.

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A Literary Dog.—Among the many anecdotes and instances of canine sagacity, the following may perhaps not be thought unworthy of mention: Some weeks ago, the attention of the writer of this paragraph was directed towards a dog who manifests a peculiar and strong attachment to newspaper establishments, and from observations made on the brute's movements, the following statements may be relied upon for correctness. First of all, it may be well to describe the animal himself. He is a dog possessing no pretensions to beauty; he is of neglected appearance, and of most doleful and grief-worn countenance; but what he lacks in this respect is compensated for in his harmlessness and reposeful disposition. Of pure progenitorship, like many bipeds laying claim to high ancestry, he cannot make much boast, for in him may be said to be concentrated the whole of the species of Goldsmith's dogs of Islington—"puppy, mongrel, fox and hound, and curs of low degree." Each day he makes a circuit of the whole of the newspaper offices, generally honoring our establishment with his first matin visit. For some hour or hour-and-a-half he reclines on the flags on the one side of the door-way, eyeing with slumbering glance the passers-by, and each person who enters the shop. Having thus performed his term of self-imposed probation, he rises, and proceeds to the next adjoining office, the *Standard*, where having gone through the same observance, he repairs to the *Mercury*, and again renews his apparent penance. Thence he goes to the *Albion*, the *Journal*, and the *Times*, at each of which places he similarly spends about the same space of time, which completes his daily gyrations. This he has done for weeks; and if any one doubts it, they may be convinced by ocular demonstration. It has already been said that he is a most quiet and harmless brute; and moreover than this, he possesses the good quality of not being a selfish dog, nor yet a forward or presumptuous one; for his mortifications, if such they be, are not prompted by self-interest. Food has frequently been offered to him, but invariably declined, and declined with a look to imply that by such offers his sorrow is insulted, and no persuasion can induce him to enter the establishment. He is, as has been said, of most peaceful disposition, and evidently whatever may be his literary taste, eschews party politics, as to all papers alike—Tory, Whig, and Radical—he pays his devoirs. Of his mercantile taste some doubt may be entertained, inasmuch as he has been noticed invariably to avoid *Gore's Advertiser*. By what feelings the poor brute may be impelled is a matter of speculation, but it is surmised that he is the dog of some defunct newsman, who thus pays reverence to the shade of his departed master at the portals of the establishments whence he was wont to vend information to the world, and to obtain the means for meeting the world's calls.

EXCERPTA.

American Impressions of Royalty.—Mr. Samuel S. Cox, in his "Wanderings in Europe," thus describes the sight he obtained of the Queen of England:—

There is no particular harm in an American getting a glimpse of a Queen; as, happily, Queens are such rare birds in our land. Let no harsh Republican mistake the motive which prompted the exploit, which issued in a full view of royalty. We left the Crystal Palace about six P. M. Our minds were completely wearied with the vision of the glorious structure and its splendid contents—the array of diamonds and gold—Indian riches, French elegance, German ingenuity, and British "all sorts." Pondering these things, yet with eyes about us for the *mirabile* of the metropolis, we drove down Green-park (these London parks, oh! but they are emerald gems in their rough setting of aristocratic mortar!) and into famous Oxford street; when lo! a couple of outriders dressed in red—then a splendid open carriage (it was a bright day), drawn by six horses with red riders, then—(keep cool!) two other riders with livery; and then—(steady, sir!) two other red fellows, with canes and on horseback, who looked as savage as catamounts at a hack driver that did not give way immediately. This unexpected array rather beclouded our senses, already intoxicated with the sights of fountains, gold cloths, pagodas, carpets, trees, Hindoo rooms, statuary, and everything else conceivable in the world. It was a theatrical show in every deed—a dashing splendor! What can it mean? My head goes out inquiringly. I see hats going off on both sides. Drivers give way. "I say, driver—isn't that the *Queen* herself?" 'Its 'ur, zur." Hurrah! "Then drive after—give chase—extra shilling—crack up—all right! we're sovereigns ourselves, sir; give us an equal chance to the pave!" Away dashed royalty in her elegant coach! away dashed—we, in an indifferent four-wheeled cab! I noticed as we passed a little fellow dressed in a silver-laced cap—a handsome little fellow, and quite a pretty little girl on the front seat; and behind, the Queen, an ordinarily dressed and tolerable good-looking woman—not unlike Mrs. A., Mrs. B., or Mrs. C., of our humble vicinage. We sovereigns of America gained on her of England. The outriders did *not* look savagely around at us; but as we got pretty close, to our utter amazement and mortification, the Queen herself turned round, and gave us a good natured look and a full view. We had a hearty laugh at our good fortune, and came home full of the Exhibition, and feeling quite royally.

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Cromwell's Jehuship—and what might have come of it.—He had received presents of different kinds from several European princes; among others, from the Duke of Oldenburg, who sent him six Friesland carriage-horses. On the 5th of October, a few days after he had required the members of Parliament to subscribe to the engagement to which we have already alluded, the Lord Protector dined with his Secretary, the ungrateful Thurloe, under the shades of Hyde Park. His carriage, with the six Friesland horses, were in attendance. Cromwell, in order to try the mettle or temper of the animals, undertook to drive the six, in hand, around the park. Finding them, as he thought, tractable and well broken in, he lashed them into a gallop, on which they ran off at such furious speed, that the Lord Protector was thrown from his seat, while, at the same moment, the explosion of one of his loaded pistols so further terrified the animals, that they bounded away with maddened impetuosity. Cromwell fell on and clung to the pole, while one of his legs was caught in the harness; but he extricated himself by suddenly pulling his foot from his shoe, and then, falling on the ground between the wheels, the carriage passed over him, without injuring his person. His guards, who followed immediately behind, carried him off safely to Whitehall. His Secretary, Thurloe, jumped from the carriage, sprained his ankle, and was otherwise severely, but not dangerously, bruised. The Lord Protector was for some time confined to his apartments, but whether from suffering by the shock, or from policy, is uncertain. The escape of Cromwell was considered miraculous by his friends; but the Cavaliers, who took every opportunity to ridicule him, pretended to foresee that it was only "preparatory to another fall from a cart," meaning, that he would meet with the ignominious death of being hanged as a traitor.—*Macgregor's History of the British Empire.*

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An Arctic Parody.—During the search for Sir John Franklin's Arctic Expedition by the *Resolute*, a newspaper was edited on board, a fac-simile of which has since been published in England, in which, *inter alia*, we find the following capital parody of Mr. Mackay's popular song, "There's a good time coming, boys"

The north water's coming, boys,
The north water's coming!
We are certain now to see the day,
The Tenders there will lead the way,
In the north water coming.
Steady heave may ope the nip,
But steam's a good deal stronger,
We'll win the water by its aid,
Steam a little longer.

There's "large water" making, boys,
Large water making!
Screw! not sail shall be the word,
To make the ice obey its lord
In the large water making;
The Tenders then will tow us all,
Screws than us are stronger—
The "floe" asunder has been riven,
Steam a little longer.

The "floe" is surely moving, boys,
The "floe" is surely moving!
Coil in the lines—hang the prog,
Where's the Purser?—serve the grog,
The "floe" is surely moving.
Penny's brigs may have the lead,
But steam's a good deal stronger,
Honour calls us to the north,
Steam a little longer.

The east land is sinking, boys,
The east land is sinking!
To rescue those who want our aid,
With joy alone we'll well be paid,
The east land is sinking!
The dreary west is now in sight,
We wish the wind was stronger,
But the screw can do without its aid,
Steam a little longer.

The winter ice is making, boys,
Winter ice is making!
Pay out the hawser—take in tow,
The Tender's help will fetch the "floe,"
For the winter ice is making!
Both bird and beast are fleeing south,
The north wind blows yet stronger,
By God's help we'll find them yet,
Steam a little longer.

HEBDOMADARY.

Sunday, October 22.—*Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.*—The collect for this day is a supplication for the Holy Spirit to in all things direct and rule our hearts, inasmuch as without it we are unable to please God.

Wednesday, Oct. 25.—*St. Crispin, Martyr.*—St. Crispin and his brother Crispinian were among the companions of St. Denys, the Apostle of Paris. Soissons was the scene of their labors. They instructed the people daily, as opportunity offered, in the Christian faith; and in imitation of St. Paul, they earned a livelihood by the trade of making shoes,—hence they have always been considered the patron saints of shoemakers. The Emperor Maximian Herculeus, traveling through Gaul, heard of the holy brothers, ordered them to be arrested, and they were soon afterwards tortured and then beheaded, as on this day, 288.

Pulling the Line—A Connubial Moral Lesson.—The first year of married life is a most important era in the history of man and wife. A bridegroom requested his bride to accompany him into the garden a day or two after the wedding. He then threw a line over the roof of their cottage. Giving the wife one end of it, he retreated to the other side, and exclaimed, "Pull the line!" She pulled it at his request, as far as she could. He cried, "Pull it over!" "I can't," she replied. "Pull with all your might!" shouted the whimsical husband. But in vain were all the efforts of the bride to pull over the line, so long as the husband held on to the opposite end. But when he came round, and they both pulled at one end, it came over with great ease. "There," said he, as the line fell from the roof, "you see how hard and ineffectual was our labor when we pulled in opposition to each other; but how easy and pleasant it is when we both pull together. If we oppose each other it will be hard work; if we act together it will be pleasant to live. Let us, therefore, always pull together." In this illustration, homely as it may be, there is sound philosophy. Husband and wife must naturally bear and concede, if they wish to make a home a retreat of joy and bliss. One alone cannot make home happy. There must be a unison of action, sweetness of spirit, and great forbearance and love in both husband and wife, to secure the great end of happiness in the domestic circle.—*Bridal Greetings.*

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The True Ambition.—There is a loftier structure, let me say to the youthful aspirant embarking on the rough waters of strife, than the one faintly imaged in yonder clouds. There is a temple of God, adorned with moral beauty and grandeur, such as pearls, and gems, and rainbow tints can but faintly symbolize. Let thy ambition fix on this bright abode! Let all thy energies be enlisted in reaching it. There is a field of enterprise, too, here below, where the highest intellect may find scope, and the purest benevolence be exercised. It is found in turning men to righteousness. They who labor successfully in this field, shall not only have a calm satisfaction in the work, but shall shine at last "as the stars forever and ever."—*Voyage of Life.*

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Laughter.—Professor Flogel devotes two hundred and seventy pages to a profoundly analytical and philosophical investigation of the origin, nature, use, and benefit of laughter generally, and treats of its different causes and aspects under thirty-seven distinct heads. He is able also to inform us, on the authority of a certain Italian sage, how to judge of a man's character and disposition by hearing him laugh. The melancholy man's laugh is a poor thin hi, hi, hi! the choleric temperament shows itself in a he, he, he! the phlegmatic indulge in a cheerful ha, ha, ha! and a sanguine habit is betrayed by its own characteristic ho, ho, ho!—*Westminster Review.*

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Missionary Murdered by Indians.—We find the following sad story in the *St. Paul Minnesotian*:—A lady from the neighborhood of Fort Ripley, now in St. Paul, brings information that the wife of the Rev. Mr. Spencer, missionary at Red Lake, was murdered a short time since by a war party of Sioux Indians. Mrs. Spencer was sitting in her apartment after dark, when she was fired upon and killed instantly. She was an estimable lady. who had resided several years with her husband as a missionary among the Chippewas. Red Lake is entirely within the Chippewa country, and the murderers were no doubt a war party of Sioux, who were in quest of Chippewa scalps.

THE CHURCHMAN.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 21, 1854.

☞All letters on business must be addressed to JOHN HECKER, Proprietor of *The Churchman*. All communications and articles concerning the paper to the EDITOR of *The Churchman*.

No communication may rely on being attended to, unless authenticated by the name and address of the writer.

NOTICE.—Being utterly unable to entertain the almost innumerable applications from societies and associations to be placed on our *Free List*, and from newspapers, on our *Exchange List*, our course for the future will be, to charge Two Dollars to the latter, and to such of the former as we may deem it advisable; this being scarcely more than the actual cost of the printing paper.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The awful loss of the *Arctic*, with so large a portion of its human freight, has continued to furnish a truly melancholy subject of most exciting interest here; and we find that all throughout the States it has caused a most painful sensation. It will be seen by the further sad details we give this week, that in all about one hundred and eighteen persons have been rescued, out of three hundred and eighty-three—that is, two hundred and thirty-three passengers and one hundred and fifty crew—who were on board the ill-fated ship. Many of the saved have cast up unexpectedly. The last case, and the one which has caused the greatest excitement, was that of Capt. LUCE, with three of the passengers, and five of the crew, who were picked up at sea on a raft, and taken to Quebec. Capt. LUCE has since arrived in this city. The distress has, by these circumstances, been somewhat slightly diminished; still it is but too extensively felt to be an overwhelming calamity. The subject was feelingly and forcibly alluded to from the pulpit, in several of the churches here on Sunday.

HENRY REED, whose name occurs among the list of passengers of the ill-fated *Arctic*, is, we regret to learn, Professor HENRY REED of the University of Pennsylvania, an institution in which he held the chair of the Belles Letters. He was the grandson of Gen. REED of the Revolution, the friend and Secretary of WASHINGTON, and the brother of the distinguished lawyer and historian in Philadelphia, WILLIAM B. REED. He had married, we see it stated, a granddaughter of Bishop WHITE, and was well known as one of the most intelligent and devoted of the best class of laymen of our Church. His last appearance in New York, before his taking passage in May of the present year on his European tour, which, we fear, has terminated so fatally, was to serve the Church in the delivery of a Lecture on the English Poets, in the course undertaken in aid of the funds of the Mutual Benefit Society. His other literary labors were numerous, though rather to be regarded as proofs of what he could accomplish in future in leisure and retirement, than as the perfect flower of his finished literary culture. He was for a long time the correspondent of the poet WORDSWORTH, and prepared the Philadelphia edition of his writings for the press with skill and judgment, and was the author, we believe, of the able article on WORDSWORTH in the *New York Review*. One of his latest literary undertakings was the preparation of the life of his grandmother, ESTHER DE BERDT, which was noticed at length in the literary department of this paper, some months since. Her history illustrated the domestic life of the Revolution, and was a narrative of unaffected home and public interest. Mr. REED was a correspondent of the COLERIDGE family in England. He prepared a memoir of SARA COLERIDGE for the *Literary World*, which, though brief, was so carefully and characteristically performed that it was copied entire among the obituaries of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The incidental literary occupations of Prof. REED, beside his immediate college duties, were numerous; and should his disappearance with the passengers of the *Arctic* be confirmed, there will rest the melancholy but consolatory duty to his family of making his peculiar merits and performances more widely known to the world. Happy the man, fall he when and where he may, in the Providence of GOD, of whose life so honorable a story can be recorded.

Since penning this paragraph we have met in the *Tribune* the following touching communication from the brother of Professor REED. No words could be more pathetic or eloquent.

We are requested to solicit on behalf of WILLIAM B. REED, of Philadelphia, any information in regard to his brother, Prof. REED, supposed to be lost. The note to us says:

> I do not mean in relation to the last scene only, but to any acquaintance or association formed during the voyage. As to a possible rescue I have no hope. I know my brother's habit of mind and action too well to suppose that with a female dependent on him, or indeed under any circumstances he would join successfully in a desperate struggle for life. I assume that he died as he lived—as a Christian man—but it would be a great comfort for me and those who mourn around me, to be put in correspondence with any survivor that may have seen or known him.
>
> I have waited for several days in the hope that some intelligence would reach me, and hope I may be pardoned for the apparent indelicacy of this public appeal. I have no choice, however, between it and continuing in ignorance of my unfortunate brother's last hours and thoughts.

We are enabled to give, in another column, an interesting extract from a recent sermon of Dr. POTTER's, in his own church at Albany, containing some affecting allusions to the death of our late venerated Provisional Bishop, and to himself as his elected successor. The spirit evinced, in both cases, is so full of pious affection and humility—and there is an incident related of his own life, since his election, so characteristic of one who is prepared to follow closely and laboriously in the steps of him whose example has been so edifying in its influence, though so melancholy in its issue—that we are sure it will not be perused without emotion. It certainly casts forth a bright beam of hope for the future, amid the gloom which has not yet passed away from the Church in this diocese.

We continue to hear accounts of the health of one of England's most venerable poets, which are painfully and solemnly admonitory of "the last dread summons." We allude to the poet ROGERS, whose works are of world-wide fame, and of whose kind hospitalities so many of our own most highly educated countrymen, have, at one time or another, had the pleasure or partaking. Mr. ROGERS has enjoyed that which should accompany old age, "as honor, love, obedience, troops of friends." But this, it is to be feared, is now all over. His memory is quite gone; and though recovered from the attack which lately created so much alarm, he is left in a state of all but unconsciousness. He has arrived, however, at a ripe old age. He is, we believe, in his eighty-fourth year.

An article on the proposed re-arrangement of the English Church Services, which we have taken from a popular and influential source, will have an interest with many of our readers, as bearing intimately upon one of the most reasonable purposes of the Memorial from certain Clergymen of our own Church, that is now under consideration by a Committee of the General Convention. The necessity is felt in the Church of England, as well as in our own, of making the order of her Services more flexible and less confused, so as to subserve more thoroughly and more popularly the great objects of Public Worship and the Preaching of the Gospel; and as Convocation has made it almost the first subject-matter of its reviving action, there is every prospect of the improvements proposed being carried into effect,—an example which, we trust, will not be lost upon those with whom the question rests in our own case.

THE LOSS OF THE ARCTIC.

One subject has, for now more than a week past, absorbed public attention, not only here, but throughout the United States—a most melancholy one to all, but to many a most heart-rending, and to some, perhaps, conveying a shock, and inflicting a blow, from which they will probably never entirely recover. The dreadful loss of the *Arctic* has, indeed, from the very circumstances of the appalling disaster, and its immediate consequences, kept the public mind in a state of painful excitement, from day to day; while to those who have had relatives and friends among the passengers of the ill-fated ship, it must have been a source of alternate hope and fear, trust and despair, anticipation and apprehension, combining to constitute a state of existence under the repetition of which human nature could not long hold up. The pangs which have doubtless shot through many bleeding hearts as the news arrived of this rescue and the other from the fearful wreck, may be faintly conceived. But there are sorrows, as well as joys, "with which the stranger intermeddleth not." The world may be agitated by the intelligence of such a calamity, as it spreads from hand to hand, and from place to place—it may stand aghast for an instant—it may brood over it for a moment—it may give a single sigh, it may yield a momentary sympathy. But all this is only a mere vapor of emotion—it soon passes away, and is remembered no more. Not so the shock of those, to whose business and bosom it has come home with all the agonizing reality of bereavement and woe. *Their* grief must needs be deep and enduring; and who that has a heart to feel for another's distress, can fail to compassionate them under so sad an affliction? Still it conveys a solemn lesson to us all; and happy are they who read it carefully and aright.

It is no consolation to think, that so dreadful a catastrophe might by proper precaution have been avoided. That the rage for what is vulgarly called "going-a-head" has, in this terrible instance, received an awful rebuke, cannot be questioned. To rush onward at the speed of thirteen knots an hour in a fog, may be characteristic of our age and nation, but it is not an exemplification of prudence, or caution, or care—qualities which are not always inconsistent with, while they may be made to enforce, at the same time that they give safety to, progress. Besides, let progress demand what it may, there should be no defying, no tempting of Providence. We do not mean to cast a reflection upon any individual: it is the system that is to be blamed, rather than they who are called upon to carry it into execution. Ours is a country of vast and rapid development—the times are those of extraordinary energy and enterprize—the minds of our people are strung with vigor and activity corresponding to the occasion. Far be it from us to throw obstructions on such a course. We would regulate, not impede it; for it has in its train vast moral improvements, and it paves the way for great social advancement. But in such a state of things, there ought always to be *regulation*—there must often be *restraint*. "Two principles," says an eminent philosopher, "govern the moral and intellectual world: one is perpetual progress, the other the necessary limitations to that progress. If the former alone prevailed, there would be nothing steadfast and durable on earth, and the whole of social life would be the sport of winds and waves. If the latter had exclusive sway, or even if it obtained a mischievous preponderancy, everything would petrify or rot. The best ages of the world are always those in which those two principles are most equally balanced." Hitherto—in the ages that are past, and in the countries that have risen and fallen—the principle of limitations may have too much predominated; but in this age and country, it does not prevail enough—we may be going too rapidly, not to say too recklessly, in the other extreme: the two principles may be not only not "equally balanced"—they may not be balanced at all.

Does not the shocking calamity of the *Arctic's* destruction, with all its distress, and ruin, and misery, afford some illustration of this? We are not going into any disquisition of what might be done to guard against such dreadful occurrences,—what are the signals that might be successfully employed in steamers to warn advancing vessels of their approach—what the means that should be always of instant avail to facilitate and secure escape—or what the discipline that ought habitually to be enforced, to ensure the due subordination of the crew in so awful an emergency. The want of all this has indeed, in this case, one cannot but think, been terribly exemplified. And this is not the least important, because the most practical part of the lesson which the shocking occurrence conveys.

But a lesson, not only for time but for eternity, is taught by it, when we regard the startling event under those higher considerations which cannot but be suggested to the reflective mind. To how many, most deeply interested in the affair, must not the truth have come home,—"Man walketh in a vain shadow, and disquieteth himself in vain;"—nay, that he not only walketh in, but "fleeth as a shadow!" Where are the two or three hundred of our fellow-citizens, who were coming home full of life and hope, and pregnant, it might be, with enterprize, and bent on progress, and laden with knowledge? How many of them were there not, in all probability, proud of the idea, that to the progress of intelligence, of science, of invention, to say nothing of art, and manufactures, and commerce—to their progress in ascending the scale of knowledge and of wisdom, ay, and of adventure, there were no physical limits short of the universe itself; and that they had nothing to do but go a-head in any or all of these,—forgetting, it might be, all the while, that there was yet a Power above and over them all, who, with the breath of His nostrils, could confound all their devices, yea, annihilate them altogether!

> "Who guides below, and rules above?
> The great Disposer and the mighty King;
> Than He none greater, next Him none
> That can be, is, or was:
> Supreme, He singly fills the throne."

Yet how little do men, in the bustle and business of the world, practically acknowledge even, let alone regard, this Supreme Disposer, and Ruler, and Guide! "In *all* thy ways acknowledge Him." Were such a precept more generally and more sincerely cherished, how much more would there not be to soften such a calamity as that we are considering, if not to avert it?

It were too painful a subject to look into very minutely, that of the state of mind of those whom this catastrophe hurried so awfully and so suddenly, "with all their imperfections on their heads," into the presence of their Maker—what their feelings when they were constrained, from the terrible experience of the agonizing moment, to say,—"I am come into deep waters, so that the floods run over me!" But if they could return from those "deep waters," would it not be to warn us of the perils which they have become convinced we run, in this mammon-loving world, in this proud age of intellect, these boasted days of progress, of forgetting the force of that heart-searching question,—"What shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" But may we not be reminded of it by the very awfulness of their doom? Though dead, do they not speak? Is there no warning voice in it all, to restrain men, in their headlong career of mere worldliness, and money-getting, and pleasure-seeking—pursued, it may be, without a thought beyond this fleeting life, which with them, too, may be cut off at any moment—and then where are they, with all they gained at so tremendous a sacrifice! The cry that it sends forth may be expressed in the single line of a great Christian poet, and as great a Christian sage—and may we all give earnest heed to it:—

> "Be wise to-day—'tis madness to defer!"

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

WE promised an article on the subject of the inquisitorial attempt that has been so discreditably made to vitiate the principle on which the Trustees are directed to act in their election of Professors for this College. Seldom, we are persuaded, has there occurred an instance of more decided tyranny, than has been exhibited by the Committee of the Senate of the State upon this occasion; and it only affords another illustration of the ancient adage, "that men who have the most liberality on their lips, have the least in their hearts." The Trustees are required to elect the Professors *by ballot;* and in the election that has caused this re-establishment of the Inquisition, for such it virtually was, in this land of liberty, they only did as directed. There were several candidates for the chair of Chemistry, and they chose him whom, every qualification considered, they believed in their consciences to be the most suitable man. But one whom they rejected happened to be a Socinian; and immediately the liberals, whose pet he appears to have been—as they who depart the farthest from "the faith once delivered to the Saints," very often are—raise a clamor against the election, and impute bigotry, and intolerance, and exclusiveness, and we know not what besides, as characterising the conduct of those who had simply done their duty. They insist upon an investigation of the matter, though they had nothing to do with it, since no principle was violated which the Trustees were bound to respect; and they got themselves constituted a Committee to institute an inquisitorial investigation into, not only the *votes* but the *motives* of the majority.

Now we are prepared to denounce and resist this most arbitrary proceeding, as overbearing and unprincipled in the highest degree, and to do so upon both issues—the *vote* and the *motive*.

First, as to the vote. Why are they required to vote by ballot, but that their votes may be secret—in order that they may discharge their duty unaffected and unawed by any personal or external influence? Why, the simple object of the ballot is concealment—and its great merit too. It is a mode of voting employed on occasions when it is considered desirable to preserve secresy in regard to the opinion of each voter. It is a mode of election hallowed to us in this great republic, as the sheet-anchor of our dearest political and social privileges. The object on all occasions is one and the same—secresy as a means of excluding illegitimate influences—as a guarantee for the vote being given independently, and, therefore, conscientiously. To inquire then into the votes so given, is to make the ballot a mockery—is to defeat its very purpose—to vitiate its inherent principle. Nay, it is criminal—there are statutes expressly prohibiting it, as a grave offence, and subjecting the offender to severe punishment. This Committee, therefore, have pursued a course which is altogether unlawful, and which deserves to excite the indignation of every honest man, be he of what party or persuasion he may.

But next, as to the motive. Why, one of the very objects of the adoption of the ballot, is to protect voters from ever having their motives called in question! But suppose even it had been open voting, what in the world has any body to do with men's *motives* in such a case? They are left to the exercise of their own conscientious judgment. A number of candidates offer themselves, and the electors choose one whom they consider in all respects the best qualified. The *motive* has no right to be questioned, unless some acknowledged principle is outraged, or some binding rule is violated.

Yet, if we *are* to dive into motives, and if the motive of the Trustees in preferring Dr. MACULLOCK to Dr. GIBBS, was nothing more or less—they being in other respects equal—than that the latter was a Socinian, even here we shall not shrink from vindicating their conduct, and denouncing that of the Committee. We will even admit that Columbia College is not to be—which we only wish it was—a Church institution. Still, we contend that the Trustees may elect whom they think proper; and if they think that a man being a Socinian does not on that account come before them with any superior recommendations, but perhaps, conscientiously considered, the reverse, they are surely not bound to give him the preference. It were difficult to say, whether amazement or disgust is the predominant emotion at all this splutter of tender concern for the feelings of the Socinian, which are pretended to have been wounded by the rejection of Dr. GIBBS. Surely the Trustees have feelings, Christian feelings, which are at least as deserving of respect as the other. As Christian men, they had a perfect right, nay, it was their bounden duty, to be jealous of the introduction of a Socinian Professor. It matters not that it was only Chemistry that he was to teach: heresies in religion—and it must be admitted that the Socinian heresy is the most pernicious of all—may be insinuated, if not taught, through the medium of any physical science. There are opportunities innumerable, in a skilful lecturer's hands, for the poison of rationalism, which is Socinianism, being conveyed to the ingenuous and unsuspecting youthful mind. Such a danger as this it were certainly, on every account, better to avoid; and we think that the Christian parents of the youth at Columbia College owe the Trustees a deep debt of gratitude, for having taken the precaution to save them from the risk of such direful contamination. "A Socinian has been brought up in a creed," says a high Protestant authority of our own times, though of another land, "which we, the members of the Church Catholic, know to be *false* and *blasphemous*, because it is contrary to the creed transmitted by CHRIST to his Apostles, by the Apostles to the Catholic Church, by the Catholic Church to ourselves." So that, in fact, the religion of such a man scarcely deserves the name of Christian at all. Men who are so utterly indifferent about religious truth, as to think one religion just as good as another, may call this bigotry and intolerance. But surely there must be honesty and reality in such solemn concerns. Truth is one. If we hold the Catholic faith, as transmitted to us by CHRIST and his Apostles, it is utterly impossible, if we are sincere, that we can regard those who, like the Socinians, virtually "deny the LORD who bought them,"—deny Him, certainly, as the SAVIOUR and REDEEMER—as true believers. This is not an opinion that is confined to our Church. Our good brother of the *Journal* commits a sad mistake in talking, as he did last week, upon this subject, about "the *exclusiveness* of Church principles." The Church has nothing exclusive which the Gospel itself has not. She has her *distinctive* principles—distinctive of her being a branch of the one Catholic and Apostolic Church, and not a mere sect; but they exclude no man whom the Church of CHRIST in the times of the Apostles themselves would not have excluded. There are others besides the Socinians, we know, who would blot out the testimony of the Church from the plan of orthodox Christianity, and leave every man, as they profess to do, with his own judgment alone to guide him in interpreting, or rather misinterpreting Holy Scriptures. But the fact can never be got over, that the great truths of the Gospel have been handed down to our own time, unimpaired from their original integrity, as delivered to the Church by the Apostles:—those very truths which the Socinian repudiates and ridicules.

Nor are we, as Churchmen, *exclusive* even in this. Dr. SPRING, for instance, is a Presbyterian; yet he, as a Trustee of Columbia College, did not hesitate to reject D. GIBBS on the very principle we contend for,—and he has honestly and manfully, to his honor be it proclaimed, avowed that he did so. "*If* I have not yielded," he has declared, in a letter to the Committee, "to that spirit of exclusiveness and bigotry which would constrain me to vote for any man, and give him the preference above better men, merely because his views were unchristian and irreligious, and not only at war with the great truths of the Gospel as maintained by the Episcopal Church, but with the fundamental principles of our common Christianity." If, then, Socinianism be thus "at war with the fundamental principles of our common Christianity," can a Socinian have any business in the Professor's chair of a college, where Christian youth are to be educated and trained up as Christians? We certainly think not. Dr. SPRING, indeed, goes even further than this. He considers Columbia College as a religious, if not "an Episcopal institution;" and "in all my votes, therefore," he declares, "for a President of the College I have acted on this principle, and have made the religious views of the candidate decisive of my conduct." We do not see how any man who cares about religion at all, could possibly do otherwise.

It must be very offensive to right-minded Christian men to see the flippancy and presumption with which certain of our secular papers have handled this subject, betraying not only unseemly pertness but gross ignorance. One might have expected better things from the *Courier and Enquirer*, and even the *Express*—for they both essay, occasionally, to "patronize" the Church; though they too often give Churchmen occasion in sadness to say, "Save us from our friends." The *Post* is but pursuing its vocation, and illustrating its Socinian influences, in taking part against those who have the integrity and the courage to guard the avenues of the youthful mind against the intrusion, or even the insinuation, of those baneful principles which are so plainly and perilously destructive of Christian truth. Our secular contemporaries of either school had far better leave such matters alone. They evidently don't understand them—the pseudo-Churchmen, at least, that we have named—and where they do not perpetrate mischief, they only excite disgust. *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*, is a sound principle, even in journalism. The Trustees of Columbia College have done themselves immortal credit; and all the railings of a time-serving and worldly-minded press will fail in tarnishing it in the slightest degree. They indeed have nothing to fear—they have every thing to hope. The well-known lines of HORACE will forcibly apply:—

> "Falsus honor, juvat et mendax infamia terret,
> Quem nisi mendosum et mendacem?"

THE RESTORATION OF THE RT. REV. BISHOP ONDERDONK TO THE PERFORMANCE OF THE APPROPRIATE FUNCTIONS OF HIS OFFICE IN THIS DIOCESE.

No. 2.

Upon the point of legal decisions on this subject, we can quote one of the most able and satisfactory opinions, coming from a distinguished jurist, a pure minded man, a consistent Christian, and a sound Churchman. This opinion, in the last edition of Kent's Commentaries, edited by WILLIAM KENT, is spoken of in terms of the most unqualified commendation, which we quote for the benefit of our readers:—"In this last case, the relation of the ecclesiastical to the civil power, is discussed much at large; and the opinion of Chief Justice WILLIAMS is marked by extraordinary perspicuity, precision and strength."

The case to which we refer is that of *Smith* v. *Nelson*, (18 Vermont R. 511,) and will be profitably read, by all who desire to understand the true force of such a sentence in this country, where we have, strictly speaking, no such thing as ecclesiastical courts, and where, consequently, their judgments are of no force, or validity as judgments, being liable to be attacked and overcome by counter evidence addressed to any civil tribunal, which is not allowed in regard to the judgments of civil courts, or of the ecclesiastical courts in England, or wherever they are recognized by the municipal law, which they are not, as is well known, in this country.

We have extracted a long paragraph from the opinion of Chief Justice WILLIAMS, commending the entire opinion to the careful perusal of our readers, as a most satisfactory exposition of the whole subject.

From this opinion it will be apparent to all disinterested persons, that if this subject should ever come, in any tangible form, before the civil tribunals, it will then be competent to show that the conviction was without evidence, or of offences quite beyond the equitable bar of lapse of time, or that it was the result of conspiracy. There none of the conspirators will be clothed with the ermine, or hold the crook, or the triple crown, or the scales of even-handed justice, which shall then commend to their own lips the poisoned chalice that they mingle—or that the sentence was irregular or illegal—or that the refusal to remit it, or to restore the accused upon any terms, rendered it so, *ab initio*, or from the time of the refusal; so that after all there is probably some place, where, in this life even, this diocese and its bishop, after long years of patient waiting upon his persecutors, can hope for at least an impartial trial, and justice. The court and the accusers and the accused will there stand somewhat upon a level; and the venerable prelates who made the presentment will find themselves very much in the predicament of one who was compelled to fight his battles over again; when all their bitterness, and malice and unforgiving rage, shall stand them in no stead, but will only sink them deeper and deeper in the abyss of discomfiture and disgust!

Chief Justice WILLIAMS says, p. 549, "In England the ecclesiastical laws and the ecclesiastical courts are established by legitimate authority, and become a part of the law of the land. The sentences of these courts, are thus entitled to the same consideration as the sentences of any other inferior tribunals. Their decisions are final and conclusive, as to all subjects within their jurisdiction; but, as I have said, they may be contested and examined into by the courts of law. Thus a prohibition will issue when they take cognizance of matters clearly within the jurisdiction of the temporal courts, and also when they proceed on matters not sufficient to justify proceedings either in a temporal or spiritual court. (39 E. C. L. R. 548.) In this State, the case is wholly different. We have no religious establishment, no ecclesiastical laws or courts, established by any authority. All their laws are wanting in this essential requisite to give them any authority, that they are not "*prescribed by the Supreme power in a State.*" And though they may form constitutions and canons, laws or ordinances, establish courts, or make any decisions, decrees, or judgments, yet they can have only a voluntary obedience, cannot affect any civil rights or immunities, or contracts, or alter or dissolve any relations or obligations arising from contracts. When their proceedings are to be examined by ordinary tribunals of justice, their *power* is a phantom, and they can receive no other consideration than the regulations of any other voluntary associations, formed for trifling, or grave and important purposes. Obedience to the requisitions of any ecclesiastical societies may be required under the penalty of spiritual censures, but this is the only penalty incurred by disobedience; and whether one submits to or defies the proceedings of any ecclesiastical court, or any censures passed by them, depends upon his conviction of the regularity or irregularity of their proceedings. How far they affect his conscience he must judge. In *Cullen* v. *The Duke of Queensbury*, Lord THURLOW said, he would teach the parties they had no laws and constitutions. And Lord ELDON spoke with alarm and contempt, of a lodge of Freemasons, who affected a corporate character, and exhibited their laws, forms, and constitutions upon record."

We might continue these extracts further, but the foregoing indicates pretty distinctly the character of the determination; and we make no question that it is the true principle, upon which alone the determinations of *quasi* ecclesiastical courts in this country will ultimately be tolerated, if tolerated at all. The truth is, the whole affair is an usurpation, and a kind of dramatic farce, as the published report of the trial of Bishop Onderdonk of New York most unquestionably shows. The whole proceeding was extremely well calculated to remind one of the exclamation of the Hibernian mountebank, who was brought before a single justice on a charge of violating a statue law of the state by his exhibition. After waiting till the hour of his exhibition had nearly arrived, and having witnessed some proceedings, before the wiseacre court, altogether more surprising and inexplicable than any of his own pretensions, in the extremity of his endurance, he rose and addressed his worship, and begged to be informed, if this was a "*raal court or only a temporary farcical scene?*"

The Bishop's trial might be regarded as farcical, were it not for the grave and solemn consequences, which have thus far been visited upon the accused. This will, perhaps, justify the extracting of a single sentence further, from the foregoing opinion of Justice WILLIAMS, where he characterizes the proceedings and adjudication of an ecclesiastical court, then under consideration, much as he fairly might have done the trial of Bishop ONDERDONK had it been then under revision.

"There cannot in this country be attributed to the decision of any ecclesiastical judicatory, either infallibility or freedom from error, nor can they claim, rightfully, unlimited obedience. And when it is attempted to give to their adjudications the same effect as is given to the sentences of ecclesiastical courts in England, or the superior courts of common law, the attempt must be unavailing."

In commenting further upon the character of the proceedings then before the court, he says—"there is more similitude to the proceedings of parties to obtain *political ascendancy, than to the sanctity and deliberate judgment of an impartial judicial tribunal.*"

One could scarcely desire anything more explicit. And the consideration that Chief Justice Williams was then reviewing the proceedings of the highest judicatory among the Presbyterians, shows that all such self-constituted tribunals play strange tricks before high heaven, and are much alike.

Before referring to the decisions of the secular tribunals of the country, in regard to the proper force of the determinations of ecclesiastical tribunals in the American States, as we proposed to do in this number, it may not be altogether out of place here to name some special reasons why our House of Bishops is peculiarly unfit to exercise judicial authority as a body. There are no doubt able men, and good Christians, in that House, of every shade of doctrine, from the highest to the lowest; men of sound judgment, and very considerable learning; men, who acting alone, not encouraged to go with the multitude to do evil, and not beset by any stress of outward pressure, who would be likely to decide most questions with fairness, and a good degree of wisdom and common sense; but these same men—many of them—when put into a numerous body, where the sense of responsibility is so subdivided, as scarcely to be much felt by common minds, and let them be led on by some few hot-headed partizans, and especially, men who affect wonderful knowledge in legal proceedings—would vote for such abominable injustice, tyranny, and oppression, as almost horrifies the moral sense. Nay, they will do all this and not blush, and very likely lay a flattering unction to their own souls, for their sagacity or self-denial!

It is a notorious fact, in the character and history of judicial administration, that a numerous tribunal is far less reliable, either for correctness or fairness of decision, than one of few members. Experience shows that you cannot, as a general thing, increase the number beyond five, without losing more, by lessening the sense of responsibility, than you gain in wisdom or justice. A pretty numerous tribunal is far more easily affected by false clamor from without, by indirect objects and purposes, and is even more reliable to the approaches of downright corruption and virtual bribery, than one of a very limited number. It is a fact, too, that nothing makes such a downright dunce of a judge as an affectation of legal learning, without experience or thoroughness in his attainments.

Now, unfortunately, both these objections lie, with great force, against that body as a court. It is six times too numerous, and it is led on commonly, or the majority has been, by a sort of half-bred, or, we might say with soberness, half-breed lawyers in canonicals. And of all men as judges, one who had had experience in such matters, would pray to be delivered from such hybrids.

We might safely appeal to the history of the several trials before that assembly for the verification of our positions. These learned and technical counsels of tangling justice in a net of law, have always prevailed, except in the case of the valiant Bishop of New Jersey, who really verified his own sublime declaration—that he felt it his duty to make the trial of a Bishop hard, and God being his helper, he would do so.

Δικαιοσυνη.

THE PROVISIONAL BISHOP-ELECT OF NEW YORK.

We find some interesting particulars of Dr. Potter in the last *Home Journal*. "It has been widely circulated," it is observed, "that he was educated a Friend, and laid aside in boyhood the drab suit of the Quaker. This is a mistake. During the minority of the children neither of the parents, it is believed, was a member of any religious society, nor attended diligently at any one place of worship. Although not Friends, they occasionally attended the Friends' meeting house; but, left their children untrammelled as regards their religious inclinations, at the same time, strictly requiring of them the observance of perfect decorum during divine service, wherever they participated therein. It was quite natural that the children, thus left to themselves, should not willingly become the laughing-stock of their playmates by donning the garb of the 'despised sect,' however honorable and self-rewarding to an independent mind such a course might be. Penn did; but instances are rare. Accordingly we find that none of the children embraced Quakerism, except the only daughter; while Alonzo and Horatio, the present bishops, early followed the example of their elder brother, Paraclete, a highly endowed and intelligent man, and were received into the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The father, Joseph Potter, was, before he became a Friend, a member of the New York Legislature, and was well known among his neighbors as an upright, sensible, and intelligent farmer. Both the parents united themselves with Friends, after their children had attained majority, and were always honored members of that highly respectable society. They died octogenarians. The homestead is still in possession of the family, being owned and occupied by Joseph, the second son, at present, and always one of the worthiest and most substantial of Duchess county farmers. Alonzo and Horatio, the youngest, the only children upon whom was bestowed a finished education, became early distinguished for their literary acquirements, the latter thus contradicting the promise of his early boyhood: for he was so very 'backward' (as it is curiously termed!) at three or four years of age, that his father remarked to the writer's father that 'he didn't know if Horatio would *ever* learn to talk!' From what a little acorn has grown this mighty oak!"

An interesting extract has come into our hands of a sermon preached by Dr. Potter, at St. Peter's Church, Albany, on Sunday the 8th inst., in which an affecting tribute is paid to his right reverend predecessor, and some hopeful indications are given of his own apostolic spirit. We have much satisfaction in laying it before our readers.

Text.—Revelations, xiv., 13.—"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord," &c., &c.

* * * * * *

It is indeed with these mingled feelings of sorrow and of joy that we meet together in the house of God today. Our beloved Chief Pastor has been removed from his earthly labors, and we shall see his honored face in the flesh no more. He has gone to his reward. We look back upon the two last crowning years of his life; we recall to mind all that we saw of him in public and in private; his ceaseless labors by day and by night; at home and in the public round of duty. We think of his earnest plans, of his anxious private consultations for the good of the church and the welfare of souls; we remember how completely his whole mind seemed preoccupied and possessed by the thought of his work, and how little he cared for ease, or for any personal gratification, save that of being kind and doing good to all: and we exult in the assured feeling that he was "faithful unto death;" that he "fought a good fight;" that he won a glorious victory over the world, the flesh and the devil, and that he has gone to receive, through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus, his crown of everlasting righteousness, and to take part, when the time shall come, in the higher ministries of heaven. It requires no great stretch of faith to say, as we gaze upward along the light of his departing track: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." We feel a certain kind of triumph that his life was so nobly closed. His family, his friends, the church that has lost him, cannot but take a kind of holy pride in the halo that is spread over his closing days. Not only the good that he did, but his high self-devotion and faithfulness, are a precious memory to his friends, a treasure to the church, and a witness for her to the world.

And yet we mourn for ourselves. Few persons have in so short a time, won so powerfully upon the affections of those among whom they went ministering in sacred things. In every family where he made his temporary home; in every congregation where his gentle and persuasive presence had awakened reverence and love, the thought that he will never more re-appear in these scenes of his toils and cares will occasion sorrow and sadness. It seems to me but as yesterday that I first met him on my return from abroad, just after his consecration to his high office, and gave him the assurance of my cordial sympathy and support. And when, a little later, he came into the north, and met a large number of the clergy in a society over which I had the honor to preside for fifteen or twenty years; and when I welcomed him on their behalf, and expressed the satisfaction which we all felt in receiving once more a bishop of our own, and the united energy with which we were determined to sustain him in his great labors, I well remember his unaffected and touching reply.

It seemed as if he had cut himself wholly off from the common things of the world, and had devoted himself, body and soul, heart and mind, to Christ and His Church. There was something in the tones of his voice which carried deep conviction to the heart of every hearer, when he said, with calm resignation, and a look of high resolve: "I have nothing else to live for." And he did live for nothing else! Like a good shepherd—like a true Christian pastor, he gave his life for the sheep—and amid all his anxious and wasting labors he bore himself with a meekness and gentleness; he ordered all his measures with such a comprehensive charity as to persons; he manifested such sympathy and confidence toward all his brethren, that while he never faltered in his adherence to his own principles, he exercised a wonderful spirit of conciliation and co-operation among all the members of his diocese.

But he is gone. We shall see his face no more in the flesh. He shall not return to us, but we shall go to him; and the best tribute which we can pay to his memory is by hastening to make our lives a faithful copy of his final zeal and love and self-devotion. If we desire our companions and friends and the Church to exult in saying over our departure, as we do now in saying over his—"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord"—"for they rest from their labors"—we must be laborers in God's vineyard; we must "live, not unto ourselves, but unto Him who died for us and rose again;" we must "labor to enter into that rest;" we must labor with our own souls, that they may be cleansed from sin, and sanctified by the Holy Ghost, and perfected in holiness; and we must not stand all the day idle; we must labor outwardly in the world and in the Church, that God may be glorified and worshipped; that His truth and His Church may be spread abroad to the putting away of ignorance and sin, to the breaking down of the kingdom of sin, Satan and death—and to the comfort and salvation of all the miserable and perishing. If we wish to share in the everlasting heritage of the holy, we must be holy; not merely just in the sight of men, but holy and sanctified in the sight of God. If we wish to be admitted into the great and glorious company of martyrs and laborers for God in Heaven, we must make haste to do our work. Undutiful idlers cannot be partakers with the self-devoted laborers. In the conflict between sin and holiness which rages in the world, we cannot stand aloof with innocence and safety. Not to be for God, in such a contest, is to be against him. It is to be the friend of the world and the enemy of righteousness. We are Christians, baptized members of the mystical Body of Christ, and we have a work to do. God grant that we may work now, and not wait. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might, for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest."

Perhaps it may be deemed by some persons that we should have shown more respect for the memory of the departed, if we had waited longer before proceeding to fill the place so suddenly and impressively made vacant. I speak frankly as one entirely unconcerned in the question of the successor, except that he might be *worthy* to be put in so fearful a charge. Without any thought of what was to be the result of the election, I gave my silent vote with the great majority for proceeding to the duty during the then session. Had it been for the diocese, after the death of its lamented head, to fix a day for the meeting of the convention, every individual in it would undoubtedly have wished some moderate interval suited to mark the feelings of the diocese. But the day was fixed already by the authorities of the diocese. The two events were providentially brought near together, and such was the great inconvenience and expense of assembling again a special convention, especially to the remote clergy and laity; the impossibility of their all being able to appear at an inclement season; such was the advantage to be anticipated from the then chastened feelings of the members of the Church, and such the danger that the interval would not be spent in a way best calculated to promote peace and kind feeling; and so well known were all the persons likely to be proposed for that high office, that the great majority deemed it highly proper and important that the choice should be made at once. And believing, as we do, that onr departed Bishop regarded the work of the Church in his diocese as high above all other objects, what would be so acceptatable to him as that his great labors should be taken up and carried on at once with vigor?

In regard to his successor, he will have much to say when the day shall come for him to separate from the friends among whom he has come in and gone out for twenty-two years, "weeping with those that wept, and rejoicing with those that did rejoice." It will be time enough for him to speak when the Church at large shall have confirmed the choice of the Church in this diocese.

Yet he may be permitted to say that his mind was never further removed from the least feeling of pride and exultation than at this moment. His most intimate friends know whether he ever sought that high office, or whether he did not, more than once, rather remove himself out of the way of it. They know whether he ever, by any word or look, incited any of them to move a single finger in his behalf. For their spontaneous kindness he is deeply grateful. It has been a comfort to him that the great body of the clergy in this region, with whom he has lived on the most intimate terms for many years—over whom, in a local society, he has presided for a fifth of a century, were so earnestly agreed in testifying their confidence and regard. In all that twenty years, not a disturbing thought has troubled their intercourse and co-operation.

As he never dared to seek that perilous office, so he has not dared to refuse it. Judge of his feelings, when he says that on the day subsequent to his election he found himself turning his thoughts to the making of his will, and choosing guardians for his children! But he is "careful for nothing" but the earnest and peaceful performance of his duty. It is not likely that his term of service will be a very long one. Let it only be a pure and holy service, and all will be well.

The very numerous letters, full of overwhelming expressions of love, and confidence, and hope, received from all parts of the diocese and of the country, while they deeply humble, do much to cheer and animate him. He feels himself strong in the might of the Church's good wishes and prayers; in the simple integrity of his aim, and in the help of the Lord Most High. Whatever may happen, he feels assured that among the members of his beloved flock his children will ever find friends and protectors. For himself, it is as if he were setting his face toward the wilderness; except that he humbly trusts he is turning it towards a higher and better country.

But nowhere on the earth can he ever expect to find such a home for the affections as he has found here!—though he cannot but be thankful that in the city to which he is likely to remove, and in every part of the diocese, God has graciously multiplied to him kind and faithful friends—none more so than the eminent presbyters who were largely named for the high office to which he was chosen—and who, since his election, as before, have given him the most touching proof of kindness and regard. God most merciful, bless them, and enable the Church at large to see and recognize all their merit!

It was only yesterday that, returning from kneeling beside two dear members of his flock, who are likely to enter into their rest before him, he made the reflection—how calm and peaceful are these duties! conversant with only the most heavenly cares, and free from all those distracting businesses which belong to another and a higher office!

But God's will be done! Wherever he goes, he means, with the help of God, to be not merely a public functionary, but the shepherd of the sheep, speaking privately, tenderly, and earnestly to the young and to the old—comforting the afflicted—sympathizing with the anxieties of the spiritual pastor—weeping with those that weep, and rejoicing with those that do rejoice—and striving only that all may be united in truth, and peace, and holiness to the glory of God and the benefit of His Holy Church! O ye young! O ye aged!—will ye not cheer and gladden his parting manifestations by yielding to his entreaties, and presenting yourselves a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto your Maker and Redeemer? The time is short: let him see you Christ's, and only Christ's, before he go hence. Let him, among his first duties, lay his hand upon the young; let him welcome the mature and aged, whom he has often called;—and let us all so live, and labor, and love, that at the last we may be re-united in the Holy Temple, not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens; where, in the presence of the Lamb, we shall forever praise and adore, and all sorrow and sighing shall forever flee away!

The Late Rev. John H. Hanson.—The funeral of this much lamented clergyman, at Calvary church, was attended by a numerous body of his friends, including the following clergy of this city and neighborood:—The Rev. Drs. Hawks, Berrian, Seabury, S. R. Johnson, Price, Van Kleeck, Spencer, and Haight, the Rev. Messrs. Bruce, Jackson, Stewart, Evans, Weaer, Towell, Frost, Hart, R. Cox, Chauncey, Beach, Geer, Hudson, Halsey, E. Cook, Weston, and H. M. Davis. A meeting of the clergy was subsequently held in the church for the purpose of expressing their feelings in reference to their departed brother, and for kindred purposes. The Rev. Dr. Berrian was called to the Chair, and the Rev. Dr. Haight was appointed Secretary. After consultation, and the expression of the sentiments of several of the clergy, in reference to the high character and faithful services of Mr. Hanson, and after the appointment of a committee to take immediate measures for promoting the comfort of his sorely afflicted family and household, the Rev. Dr. Hawks, the Rev. Mr. Bruce, and the Secretary of the meeting, were appointed a Committee to prepare and place on record a proper notice of the life and labors of this faithful son of the Church, and to embody the sentiments of affection and respect with which he was regarded by his brethren. Among the tributes that have already been paid to Mr. Hanson's memory, a sermon preached on Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Bruce, of Hoboken, one of his most intimate and devoted friends, was referred to at the meeting, as bearing affecting testimony to his high and holy character, and an extract from the same was directed to be published, which we should have been glad to have appended had it reached us in time.

"Reverence in the Sanctuary."—A new and cheaper re-issue of the little book under this title, which has been favorably noticed in this and other journals, both secular and religious, is advertised, it will be seen, in our columns this week. The object of the publisher is to secure for it a more extended circulation, especially among young people; and he offers it, with that view, in quantities for distribution, and for schools, upon very reasonable terms. At the suggestion of clergymen and others, who consider it calculated to do much good in promoting reverential and devotional feelings in God's House, and in His Public Worship. The late lamented Bishop Wainwright, to whom the work, with his permission, was dedicated, expressed, we understand, his unqualified and cordial approval and admiration of it, along with an earnest hope that it might get extensively into the hands of Churchmen, being convinced that such incitements to reverence and devotion, as it enforces, were much needed in the American Church, and could not fail to be conducive to its highest interests. Other Bishops, we believe, and many of the clergy, heartily concur in that opinion. We cannot, therefore, but rejoice at the prospect of such a work which—though small, is most important—becoming more widely known and read amongst us.

Writing.—The art of writing is one of the most important practical acquirements of every-day life; and a good hand is a great accomplishment, whether with men or women. Mr. H. Bristow, whose advertisement we publish to-day, is a beautiful pen-man, as the specimens of his writing shown to us abundantly testify; and he offers his services as a teacher of the art to both ladies and gentlemen in New York, and in improving those who do not write well.

Piano forte Playing.—Mr. Mason, the accomplished pianist, whose performances we briefly noticed last week, has given two public concerts in this city, and excited the utmost enthusiasm in his delighted audiences. We should like to hear Mr. Mason in Sacred Music, on the organ.

Return of Dr. Ives from Europe.—We learn from the daily journals that Dr. Ives, late Bishop of North Carolina, who seceded to the Church of Rome, is now sojourning in this city with his brother-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Hobart, having recently returned from Europe by the *Canada*. He has been very kindly received, it is said, by all his old friends, as well as by those newly formed in the Roman Church.

COLLEGIATE.

Harvard University.—It appears that the number of books in the Libraries of this University is as follows:—Public Library, about 65,000; Medical, 1,600; Law, 14,000; Theological Library, 4,500; Society Libraries of the Students, 13,000: total, about 98,100.

The Students at Harvard College.—The undergraduates at Harvard University, says the *Boston Transcript*, are by the rules obliged to attend church on the Sabbath, and if the parents or guardians do not wish them to attend services at the College chapel, they state where they wish the student to worship, and the college funds pay for the rent of the seats occupied by those who worship at the Cambridge churches. In accordance with this arrangement, the following payments have been made to the several religious societies in Old Cambridge for the present academic year, 1854: Baptist Society, $52; Unitarian Society, $70; Episcopal Society, $135; Orthodox Society, $183 20: total, $440,-20

Vacant Professorships at Harvard College.—There are three vacant professorships in Harvard University, viz.: the McLean Professorship of Ancient and Modern History, recently held by Dr. Sparks, the duties of which are now performed by a tutor; the Smith Professorship of French and Spanish, vacated by the resignation of Professor Longfellow; and the Hollis Professorship of Divinity, formerly filled by the Rev. Henry Ware, Senior.

"Thoroughly" and "Throughly."—Mr. Editor:—One of our clergymen yesterday took as part of his text the 2d verse of the 51st Psalm, as follows: "Wash me *throughly*," &c. In the evening, a remark was made as to the pronunciation of the word in italics; which led to an examination of the passage in several Bibles and Prayer-Books; the word also occurs in the 12th verse of the 3d chapter of Matthew. In one Bible we find in both instances the word *thoroughly;* in another in one text it is *thoroughly*, and in the other *throughly;* then again, it is in both texts *throughly*. In some Prayer-Books it is *throughly;* in others *thoroughly*. We then examined several dictionaries; in none of the modern ones could we find the word *throughly;* and we had concluded it must be a typographical error, when a very old dictionary, printed in 1763, was consulted, and here the word *through* was defined to be the teutonic for *thorough:* this solved our difficulty at once. As it may not be uninteresting to your readers to know why clergymen pronounce as they think *thoroughly*, as if written *throughly*, I send you the above. I find that all English editions, whether of Bible or Prayer-Book, have the word *throughly*. As those editions are got up with great care, doubtless the Church Bibles follow them throughout; and hence the word is as read by the minister.

Yours, &c., Theta.

Jersey City, October 16.

Progress in Australia.—Melbourne, the capital of Australia, has now 100,000 inhabitants, and, on the Sabbath, thousands may be seen going to their houses of worship at the call of the bells of various churches and chapels, which are thronged to excess. The Governor, La Trobe, is never absent from his chosen place of worship, nor a moment behind the time, always taking his seat before the entrance of the clergyman, who is a thoroughly evangelical man.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are much obliged to "A Voice from the West;" but we must decline his favor.

Several communications unavoidably stand over.

We are under the necessity of reminding correspondents, that it is absolutely necessary to give us their names, in confidence, that we may have some reliance upon what we receive.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. W. MERIAM, at No. **342** Broadway, one door from the Tabernacle, has in store and manufactures to order, LOOKING GLASSES, Pier, Mantel, and Oval, unsurpassed in beauty of design and richness, in every particular. Also fine Paintings and Engravings, with elegant frames for same and for portraits.
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LARGE SIZE DAGUERREOTYPES, 50 cents each, first class, with handsome case included. Larger sizes and finer cases in proportion. Pictures equally fine in any weather.
GARBANATI, Artist, 435 Broadway,
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LIFE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is now called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes; the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas. The smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniature on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any sizes can be made by the process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS, No. 46 Rue Bass du Ramparts, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New York. oct21-6m

MANGLING.—IMPORTANT TO HOTELS, LAUNDRIES, AND Private Families.—DUNCAN & WEST'S Improved Mangles.—These Mangles are labor-saving machines, as they entirely supercede the use of ironing, smoothing table linen, sheets, &c., with great rapidity and beauty, without fuel. A person with one of these machines may do as much work as six persons with smoothing-irons. They can be seen in operation at the Astor House, St. Nicholas, and the Metropolitan, and at other principal hotels in the city. References given as to their utility and use. Price from $20 to $90. They can be worked by steam power. DUNCAN & SHARP,
oct21-6m 51 Beekman street, and No. 4 Liberty Place.

LARGE SIZE 50 CENT DAGUERREOTYPES.—If you wish one of the largest, cheapest, and best fifty cent daguerreotypes ever made in this city, enclosed in a fine morocco case and colored, go to GREGORY'S, No. 407 Broadway, where you can get as good a picture for 50 cents, as those which are charged $2 and $3 for in other Galleries. Pictures inserted in lockets, rings, brooches, &c, as cheap as any in the city, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. oct21-6m

WANTED.—A female Teacher to take charge of a Parish School for girls. She must be a communicant of the Church, and able to take charge of an organ, as well as to instruct the children in vocal music. For further particulars apply by letter or otherwise, to
The Rev. E. A. HOFFMAN,
sep30-tf Rector of Christ church, Elizabethtown, N. J

AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Students of the General Theological Seminary, held October 9th, 1854, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

It having pleased Divine Providence to deprive the Church, by death, of an eminent father in God, the Right Rev. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, D.D., D.C.L., Provisional Bishop of New York, the Students of the General Theological Seminary, deeming it proper on their re-assembling at the opening of the academic year, to express, in their collective capacity, their sense of an event so afflictive and so solemn, as well as their thankful tribute to the memory of one who formerly served this Institution as its Secretary, and has ever extended to its members a paternal and kindly interest, have therefore

Resolved, That while we recognize in this afflicting bereavement the chastening hand of God, we rejoice that such an example has been left for our emulation, and such a testimony for the glorious Gospel whose doctrines we profess.

Resolved, That we shall ever cherish the memory of him whose generous sympathies, whose gentleness of manner, kind counsels and tender solicitude for our welfare, commanded our admiration and won our love.

Resolved, That we most cordially sympathize with the bereaved family of the distinguished deceased, and that a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be transmitted to them, and that they be published in the Church papers.

F. CHASE, Secretary. H. N. POWERS, Chairman.

CLERICAL CONVOCATION OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.—At a Meeting of this Convocation, in Christ church, Oyster Bay, on the 12th October, the following resolutions were, on motion, unanimously adopted, in reference to the death of the lamented Provisional Bishop:—

Resolved, That at this our first meeting in Convocation since the death of our excellent and venerated Provisional Bishop—the "ex officio" Chairman of the same—the members thereof feel impelled to express their sense of the great loss they have sustained in common with the whole Church, and this Diocese in particular, by this event. Therefore—

Resolved, That in the death of the Right Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, D. D., we feel we have lost one who was not only a faithful and true shepherd of the flock over which the Holy Ghost had made him overseer, but also an ardent and indefatigable promoter of the Missionary work of the Church, and one who by his own timely counsel and efficient example stimulated us to engage in this same holy work.

Resolved, That we cherish in grateful remembrance those Christian graces of our late Father in God, which won the esteem of all those among whom he went ministering the Gospel of his Divine Master, and made his arduous labors eminently labors of love, and most salutary to the peace, and stability, and increase of his charge

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these Resolutions to the family of Bishop Wainwright and to the Church papers.

McLEES, WEDDING AND VISITING CARD ENGRAVER AND PRINTER, 69 Chambers street, and 337 Fourth street, near Broadway. sep9-6m

JOHN W. PRIEST, M. A., ARCHITECT, No. **634** Broadway, New York, prepares designs and working-drawings fo Churches, Parsonages, School-houses, and Dwellings, particularly Country Houses: also for Sepulchral Memorials. Commissions received for the design and execution of Church Furniture, Fonts, Monuments, &c. To ensure an interview, a few days notice by letter is advisable. sep23-1y-$

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sep23-1y B. M. Johnson, }

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Table and Piano Covers, &c
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Silver warranted sterling. Sep23-1y-5

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M. W. KING & SON, PATENT CHAIR MAKERS, **466** and **468** Broadway.—Pivot Revolving Chairs, Recumbent Revolving Chairs, Self Acting Extension Recumbent Chairs, Dentist Chairs, Improved Invalid Wheel Chairs, Branch Reading and Writing Desks, and every variety of Mechanical Chairs for comfort and convenience.
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Fashionable Cabinet Furniture made to order.
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oct14-1y THOMAS OGILVIE.

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References: Rt. Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D.D.; Rev. Dr. Berrian, rector of Trinity church; Rev. Benjamin Y. Higbee, D.D.; Rev Dr Spencer; Hon. Chas. King; Hon. Luther Bradish; Hon. Julian C Verplanck. LEWIS LOUTREL, 576 Broome street,
sep30-3m BENJ. B. LOUTREL 63 West 21st street.

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LITERATURE.

The Book and its Story: a Narrative for the Young on occasion of the Jubilee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, by L. N. R. 1st American from the 11th London edition. Philadelphia: Parry & M'Millan.

This is a memorial of a recent celebration of the great English Bible Society, in a retrospect of its services in the circulation of the Scriptures, with a preliminary portion giving an account of the history of the Sacred Word from the beginning. The preparation of this work has been undertaken with an eye to directness of statement and immediate utility; and it undoubtedly displays considerable tact and diligence, and conveys much information with which many other than young people are very little acquainted. On looking over the chapters, especially of the early parts of the book, it has occurred to us that this historical matter, relating to the literature of the Bible, the annunciations and leading events of prophecy, the laguages and translations of the sacred Scriptures might be as well worthy of being taught in our schools as many of the particularities of pagan literature. We speak of our ordinary secular schools. We know that it has not been without considerable difficulty that the reading of the Bible alone has been maintained in some of them; but this we hold to be now a settled point, that the Bible is the book of the land, and that its use, in the generally-accepted version, is to be maintained in popular education. For its illustration, beyond its use as a reading book, we may be referred to the Sunday-schools; but these, obviously, on their present plan, are unable to accomplish the work, which, be it observed, is not doctrinal but learned and historical; a matter of fact upon which all denominations of Christians should agree. The literary, geographical, and antiquarian history of the Bible should be at least as well known to pupils as the Homeric Controversy. The book before us gives some admirable hints of the way in which the lesson may be taught. The tabular view of the Prophets, on page 56, is an excellent simplification of a chronological study, on a plan which should be generally adopted. Such maps should be drawn by the pupils themselves, and might be extended over many important eras. It is simply a table of squares on which the horizontal spaces mark the reigns of the kings, and the perpendicular the names of the prophets, whose lives are marked by thick black lines against the period when they lived; thus showing at a glance their relations as to time, whether contemporary or otherwise. Simple as this plan is, it has never been generally adopted in education. A regular advancing series of charts of this kind would be one of the best means of teaching that large portion of history—chronology—a kind of intellectual geography of history.

The separate paragraphs given to the ancient states which were the subjects of prophecy, with a reference to the texts, place much knowledge in a very convenient form.

The little information given with regard to the ancient and Eastern alphabets, the old MSS., &c., goes a great way in dispelling the forbidding strangeness with which such subjects are generally invested to all but scholars.

A second division of "the story of the book" is given to a description of the Bible Society's House, and the mechanical preparation, the printing and binding of the Bible. A third part gives an account of the rise, progress, and present operations of the Society. This includes, of course, an incidental view of the great missionary operations and stations of the world, and may be recommended for its notices of these points.

Having thus done justice to the objects of the work, we may notice, in parts, a certain society managing mode of treatment, which appears to us a little out of place in connection with so sacred an interest. What we allude to is rather difficult to describe, but may be understood by the phrase Exeter-Hall style of remark. It consists in pressing every sort of appeal, however familiar, to the work, a religious drumming-up of the cause, somewhat similar in spirit to an advertisement not long since commented on in this journal, of various opinions of eminent individuals, that the Bible was a good book—as if it were dependent on such aid, though we acquit the highly respectable parties engaged in the work of any patronizing intention. The error was a matter of ill-considered judgment. Nothing is gained by such exertion, even with a good motive; or any small quantity of good is set off with greater injuries. The special Providence stories given in the present volume, belong to a class which we thought had gone out with the well-meant but ignorant appeals of the early methodism.

> In the year 1809, at the formation of a Bible Association at Barton in Lincolnshire, before Mr. and Mrs. W. went to the meeting, Mrs. W. said to Mr. W., "We must give a guinea to the Bible Society." "Nay," said her husband, "that is too much; the rich do not give more than a guinea, and we are not rich; it will even look like ostentation in us to give so much." "Still," said Mrs. W., "if you will not give it, I *will*." "And where are you to get it?" said he. "I have it by me," said she; "do you not remember that you gave me a guinea, with which to buy a hive of bees; now, I will give that guinea to the Bible Society." "Then," said Mr. W., "you will go without your bees." "It is well," said Mrs. W.: "for I love the Bible Society bettter than I should love the bees." So they went to the Bible-meeting, and the guinea was given.
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> They had no sooner reached home, than the wife said to her husband, "Oh! see! A swarm of bees has settled on our 'beech-tree: if no one claims them in four-and-twenty hours, the swarm will be mine." No one did claim them, and they were hived. A day or two afterward, Mr. W. said to his wife, "It appears to me very remarkable that Providence should send to us, just now, that swarm of bees. Suppose we dedicate these bees to the Bible Society?" To this Mrs. W. gladly gave her consent. The first year, the hive produced two swarms, and they gave two guineas to the Bible Society; the second year, the three hives produced ten swarms, and they gave ten guineas to the Bible Society. It was then proposed to them, that instead of giving a guinea for each swarm, they should keep a regular account of debtor and creditor, placing the expenses of hives, &c., on one side, and the produce of wax and honey on the other. In the third year, having had some loss from two or three of the swarms dying in the winter, the honey and wax sold only for 7*l.*, which was given to the society. In the fourth year, the proguce was £11., which was also given to the society.
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> In 1835, Mr. and Mrs. W. removed into Wiltshire, and the bees were then left under the care of other persons. The Rev. Mr. Methuen of Devizes mentioned that the society had received ten guineas from the Bible-bees, both in 1837 and 1838.
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> In the Monthly Extracts is recorded a mournful incident occurring in a district in Cornwall, where there was *not* a Bible Association. A young man, engaged in the mines, had become the subject of serious impressions, and wished to possess a Bible of his own. He had fixed his choice on the quarto edition, at 22*s.*, which he found he could have from Truro, and had laid by 16*s.*, when, in an evil hour, he fell into bad company, and was tempted to buy a gun with his savings for the Bible. His parents remonstrated, but in vain. The first day he went out with it, his worthless gun exploded, the stock was shivered, and a part of it penetrated the forehead of the unhappy lad, who in an instant fell a lifeless corpse. Ah! had there been a faithful collector calling at his door, she would have received his 6*d.* or 1*s.* as he put it by from his earnings, and the Bible—the blessed Bible might have been furnished instead of the awful instrument of death!

Stories like these may be entertaining to certain ears from the platform, but they are injudicious, and are not a satisfactory, profitable appeal in the end. They seem to substitute a matter of accident, or at least the external event, which might have been the other way, for a matter of principle. Establish the high motive of duty, and do not rest a great interest on events.—There is another instance, where a forced method somewhat impairs the gravity of the work; the use of children's Bible Societies with fancy names, and, we suppose, with some kind of imitative organization, a nursery committee-room, a presiding officer in a short jacket, and a secretary in a pinafore. The parents who supply the money, might as well, one would think, give at once, and let the children quietly imbibe the virtue of that example. Beside, the tendency is almost inevitable to create in the child's mind an uncomfortable idea of a tax or penalty connected with the subject. At any rate such expedients soon wear themselves out; and when they get to be conventional and ridiculous, as all forced and unnatural contrivances of the kind do, they do more mischief than ever they did good. This is the kind of thing to which we allude.

"TWIG" AND "BLOSSOM" SOCIETIES.

> *Every child and young person can help.* There are fifty-four Juvenile Bible Associations entered as tributaries on the books of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Some of them have very pretty names, such as "Twig," "Blossom," "Rivulet," "Drop," and "Crumb;" and they spread over fourteen or fifteen of the counties of England. There is also one in Jersey, and several in Wales. In Manchester there are *four* "Blossoms," one of which has in the last year contributed the handsome sum of 32*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* to the funds of the society. The different Juvenile Bible Societies of Manchester, altogether, have raised this year the sum of 63*l.* 2*s.*; and the money they collect *now* is not their chief benefit, for it is hoped that many faithful and persevering little labourers will thus be trained and raised up to support the Bible society in days to come. From among those who are *now* children, must arise the future secretaries, and translators, and home and foreign agents: and the present small donations which they bring will be promises and pledges of larger donations in riper years. It may be that some few will inherit fortune and estate; and if they have belonged to an early "Blossom Bible Society," it may influence their hearts to be the liberal donors of the thousand guineas at a time, which can nowhere be better cast than into the treasury for the distribution of God's word. Others will give time and talent, as they may be needed.
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> They will be led to think of the wide, wide world, and its want of the Bible, and perhaps themselves make some sacrifices to aid its distribution. In the Moravian schools at Fulneck, numbers of the young people abstained altogether from sugar, to give the amount allowed them in lieu of it to the Bible Society fund.
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> Every child who can save, or give, or lead others to give, but fourpence a week to a Bible box or association, may every week consider that this will be the means of giving he four Gospels, if not a *whole New Testament*, to a poor Chinese. These little "Twig" and "Blossom" Societies have their regular meetings for business, their account-books, and their accounts duly rendered-in; and as children at school are sometimes lavishly supplied with money by indulgent parents, this opens a source for legitimate investment of much that might be thoughtlessly and selfishly spent.

Our own Church society, or its agents in this country, have never, that we have heard of, set on foot anything of this kind; and in this respect we think they have acted wisely and reverently. Even in England, in the wide sphere of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which is not, however, peculiarly a Church institution, the amount collected in that way does not seem to be worth the experiment, especially, as we have intimated, since it might have been gathered from the parents in the usual way.

In making these last comments, we do not wish to be understood as objecting to the inculcation of charity or alms-giving upon children, who may be very properly taught the active virtues of benevolence; our remark applies to what we consider an injurious expedient.

Memoirs of Celebrated Characters. By Alphonse de Lamartine. 2 vols. Harpers.

It is well known that Lamartine has been for some time in France engaged in the publication of a series of biographies, selected on a peculiar principle, and carried out with a favorite idea, which he has more than once illustrated in his writings. His plan is to make history, in its highest lessons of instruction, intelligible and acceptable to the people; to take the great heroes and benefactors of the world from their lofty pedestals, recreate them, in his enthusiastic prose, with the sentiment which gave vitality to their actions as they lived, and introduce them, warm, breathing personages to the humblest firesides. He has attempted and performed something similar in fiction, in the romance of real life of the inhabitants of his native mountains. Here he steps into graver field of history. He finds mighty names in the records of the past which, to the majority of the world, are names and nothing more, familiar enough on the lips of orators, and freely used in discourse, "to point a moral and adorn a tale;" but carrying with the mention no personality or real images of human action. To familiarize history by biography is his intention;—no new idea certainly, though one to this day very imperfectly carried out, as any one may convince himself who tries to furnish a list of the lives of the great men of the world, which may be read with pleasure by youth, or the great number of reading people who are unaccustomed to study in libraries, or pick up their knowledge from a great variety of sources. This defect runs through every department. An instance occurred in our recent notice of the "Life of St. Paul." It was almost a first attempt to construct an adequate personal history of, seemingly, so familiar a personage; yet that, though it contained every element of popular history, was, by its size and learned quotations and argument, far from being a popular manual. Good biographies are everywhere a necessity. In recent English literature Southey's "Life of Nelson" is frequently referred to as an example of a perfect biography, according to its intentions. It is almost the only one. If we seek for specimens of the class of writing to which we allude, written with warmth and interest, we must go back to old Izaak Walton, whose lives of the old Divines come to nearest the ideal; and we may find something of the spirit and execution in the hearty accounts of the poets by Johnson. Of late, the biographical reviews of Macaulay have come near the mark, though undertaken for a somewhat different purpose. In our own country, we have had some attempts, of which a "Life of Washington," by the novelist Paulding, is the most successful which occurs to us. Weems had some good notions of the work in his lives of Marion, Penn, and others, but was not enough restrained within the limits of literary and historical proprieties. The Abbott series, well planned in many respects, is somewhat too careless and familiar. They, however, point out the deficiency, and are on the right road to remedy it, so far as their general interest and a certain popular handling go.

Of the great men, very few of whom the people have ever seen in their books, Lamartine has made out a list of more than a hundred, in the first instance, with a promising et cetera at the end. It includes philosophers, as Socrates, Plato, Zoroaster, Confucius; orators, as Demosthenes, Cicero, Mirabeau; statesmen, as Pericles, Cromwell, Washington; poets, from Homer to Byron; benefactors, as Las Casas; and hosts of artists and others;—to say nothing of memorable conquerors, generals, public personages who are always objects of curiosity. Into this repository of great names he dips at random, as his own inclination, or the demands of variety, serve; content with anybody for a subject, whose life furnishes dramatic interest, and is capable of making a good story, which may gratify the sense of wonder and benefit the heart. We may be sure that the story, whatever it is, will prove interesting, for the author is a consummate master of narrative; and that it will be written with no lack of generosity or amiability. The favorable opportunities for the display of sentiment, at least, will not be overlooked. The reader is to be on his guard that he does not follow them into sentimentality;—a caution to be observed with most of the French modern reading of any description.

In Paris these lives have been published separately, in cheap pocket volumes. In the present edition of them, thirteen are translated and printed together. They are Nelson, Heloise, Columbus, Palissy the Potter, Roostam, the hero of Persia, Cicero, Socrates, Jacquard, Joan of Arc, Cromwell, Homer, Gutenberg, Fenelon;—a good promise of enjoyment to the reader, which is well maintained.

As, perhaps, the most suitable to our columns, we pause at the last mentioned, the life of the good Archbishop of Cambray. There can hardly be a better instance of narrative than this clear, simple, flowing biography of Fenelon. The topic is well suited to the peculiar genius of the writer, who sympathizes with the kindly enthusiasm, the benevolence, the generous political faith of the author of *Telemachus*. The story depends less upon the external incident of the court intrigues against Fenelon, than upon the development of his fine Christian idealism, united to so much forbearance, charity, and practical doing good. It is needless to say that not a doubt is admitted against the purity of motive of a man whose innocence was his profoundest policy. The character of Bossuet is pointedly hit off, and the story of Madame Guyon very skilfully narrated. The writer's art never fails him. There is not a flagging line in the whole. The personal appearance of Fenelon is well described, answering to the fine engraving before us, in an old French copy of *Telemachus*, by Vivien.

PORTRAIT OF FENELON.

> The pencil, the chisel, and the pen of his contemporaries, some of whom were his enemies, all agree in the delineation of Fenelon. D'Aguesseau and St. Simon have been his Vandyck and his Rubens. He lives, he speaks, and enchants in their hands. His figure was tall, elegant, and flexible in its proportions as that of Cicero. Nobility and modesty reigned in his air and governed his motions; the delicacy and paleness of his features added to their perfection. He borrowed none of his beauty from the carnation, owed none of it to color; it consisted entirely in the purity and grace of outline, and was altogether of a moral and intellectual cast. In moulding his expression, Nature had employed but little physical material. We feel, while contemplating this countenance, that the rare and delicate elements of which it was composed afforded no home to the more brutal and sensual passions. They were shaped and moulded only to display a quick intelligence and to render the soul visible. His forehead was lofty, oval, rounded in the centre, depressed and throbbing toward the temples; surmounted by fine hair of an undecided color, which the involuntary breath of inspiration agitated like a gentle wind, as it curled around the cap that covered the top of his head. His eyes, of a liquid transparency, received like water, the various reflections of light and shadow, thought and impression. It was said that their color reflected the texture of his mind. Eye-brows arched, round, and delicate, relieved them; long, veined, and transparent lids covered and unveiled them alternately with a rapid movement. His aquiline nose was marked by a slight prominence, which gave energy of expression to a profile more Greek than Roman. His mouth, the lips of which were partly unclosed, like those of a man who breathes from an open heart, had an expression, wavering between melancholy and playfulness, which revealed the freedom of a spirit controlled by the gravity of the thoughts. It seemed to incline equally to prayer or to smiles, and breathed at the same time of heaven and earth. Eloquence or familiar conversation flowed spontaneously from every fold; the cheeks were depressed, but unwrinkled, save at the two corners of the mouth, where benevolence had indented lines expressive of habitual graciousness. His chin firm, and somewhat prominent, gave manly solidity to a countenance otherwise approaching to the feminine. His voice corresponded, in its sweet, grave, and winning resonance, with all the harmonious traits of his countenance. The tone conveyed as much as the words, and moved the listeners before the meaning was conveyed to them.

In the political speculations of *Telemachus*, Lamartine finds a congenial theme. He cannot be expected to do other than admire the government idealism of the author's ingenious and poetical benevolence; but he pays the respect due to the judgmentof his readers and to his own costly experiencces, in the days of experiments and provisional governments, in a prompt condemnation of Fenelon's amiable heresies.

THE POLITICS OF TELEMACHUS.

> Telemachus is at once the grand *revelation* and *Utopia* of all classes of society. When we follow the chain attentively, link by link, from the most frantic tribunes of the Convention to the Girondins, from the Girondins to Mirabeau, from Mirabeau to Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, from Bernardin de Saint-Pierre to J. J. Rousseau, from J. J. Rousseau to Turgot, from Turgot to Vauban, from Vauban to the preceptor of the Duke of Burgundy, we shall discover in Fenelon the first revolutionist, the first tribune of the people, the first reformer of kings, the first apostle of liberty, and in Telemachus we shall acknowledge the evangelist of the truths and errors of modern revolutions. The politics of Fenelon were virtuous but chimerical. Hence the summits and precipices upon which this revolution rises, or down which it plunges lower and lower at each effort to become practical. The moral principles inculcated by Telemachus are admirable, but the ideas upon government are absurd. In Fenelon, the political transformation of the world possessed its prophet, but it was compelled to wait another century for its statesman. The good sense of Louis the Fourteenth, sharpened by the exercise of government, taught him at once the true estimate of the man and the book. "Fenelon," said he, "is the most chimerical individual in my kingdom." All his general maxims, healthy in theory, have been destroyed in practice by the imperfections inseparable from humanity. People ruled by their own wisdom; patrician and plebeian republics; royalties tempered by the sacerdotal or popular authority; representative government; triennial assemblies of the States-General of the nation; provincial administrations and assemblies; the election and deposition of princes; the sovereignty of the people in action; the suppression of hereditary succession to the throne and magisterial offices; liberty of conscience; perpetual concord between the people; fraternity and equality among the citizens; the destruction of individual wealth, under the pretext of advantage to the community; the arbitrary dictation of the state as to the fortunes of its subjects; the distribution of lands and professions by the government, public education enforcing equalizing principles, which all the children of the kingdom were compelled to undergo; the community of benefits; the condemnation of luxury; the sumptuary laws operating upon houses, lodgings, food, and elementary trades, such as agriculture, where the toils of the lower orders met with the strongest incitement from the suppression of luxury and the arts; the *maximum* of price and of consumption in provisions; a system of political economy, by turns the best or the worst; truth, error, Utopias, inconsistencies, contradictions, illusions, possibility, impossibility, extended views, short-sighted systems, dreams, undefined ideas, aspirations devoid of any solid foundation, without aim or possibility of being reduced to action—all contribute to render the political code inculcated by Telemachus merely the *pastoral* of government. All is confused; we feel ourselves floating in an ocean of human imagination, without compass to direct us; tending toward neither pole, and without a coast to land upon. It resembles the *Contrat Social* of J. J. Rousseau, the *Utopia* of Plato, or that of Thomas More; and is, in fact, a *Pandemonium* of empty speculations. Every thing in it is a shadow, and nothing substantial. While contemplating these four books, the Republic of Plato, the Utopia of More, the Telemachus of Fenelon, and the contrat Social of J. J. Rousseau, we can repeat with conviction the saying of Frederic the Great, "If I had an empire to punish, I would bestow the government of it upon the philosophers."

Of Fenelon's retirement from the court at his Archbishopric of Cambray, we have this engaging picture:—

> He devoted himself to the unfortunate. He did better than merely succor and nurse them—he lived with them entirely. In his own house, in the hospitals, in the town, he was to be seen wherever his presence was necessary. No miseries disgusted him, no infectious diseases deterred him from the motive which inspired him with the most earnest desire to soothe those who suffered; he bestowed what was better than alms or medicine—a look, a gentle word, a sigh, a tear. He thought of all, he foresaw all, he descended to the most minor details. Nothing appeared to him beneath his care, and nothing was beyond his ability to accomplish. This was only the natural exercise of his heart. He kept his mind at liberty—he prayed, he meditated like a monk in the cloister. As a man who sought to occupy his leisure hours, he continued an extensive correspondence, kind, useful, serious, and full of information, with the most distinguished men, and often upon the most intricate and arduous questions. Theologian and bishop, he composed several works, instructions, and essays upon difficult subjects which at the moment occupied the Church of France. His powers and resources appeared exhaustless, as if he had only to draw them from the depths of his own soul. Rigid and sparing in his habits, he was accustomed to eat alone, and live entirely upon vegetables. He did not even partake of the repast which he provided for his guests, and allowed himself nothing that he could spare for the benefit of others.
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> The veneration which his name inspired enabled him to cross the enemies' lines, through which our arms had been unable to force a passage. Alone and unprotected, he could traverse his entire diocese. The most disorderly of all the troops, the Imperial hussars, might be seen attending him as a voluntary escort in his pastoral journeys. The estates which belonged to him, respected by the orders of Eugene and Marlborough, became a refuge for the peasants of the neighborhood, who, at the approach of the soldiers, ran there with their families, and all that they could carry. Often, the better to protect their grain, woods, and fields from marauders, the generous enemy would place a guard over them.
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> On one occasion, carts laden with corn arrived in the square at Cambray, under the escort of some of Marlborough's soldiers. Fearing that the scarcity of provisions would not permit this supply to remain long in security in the little town of Chateau Cambresis, where Fenelon had placed it, the English general caused it to be brought into the French city, within view of his own camp.
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> It is the privilege of great minds to elevate others to their own standard, and to inspire as well as perform noble actions. The sanctity of the archbishop conferred reflected honor even on the enemies of his country, from the respect with which it inspired them from his character.

From this view of the practical benevolence of a good man, we turn to the solitude of his library to listen to one of the great thoughts in his writings which fed this noble activity at his heart:—

THE LOVE OF GOD.

> "O my God! If so many do not behold you in the sublime spectacle of creation which you bestow upon them, it is not because you are far removed. Each of us can touch you, as it were with our hands, but the senses and passions dwelling within us prevent all recognition of your Spirit. Thus, Lord, thy light shineth in darkness, and the darkness is so profound that it comprehendeth it not: thou displayest thyself in all things, and in all things heedless man neglects to perceive thee; all nature speaks of thee, and resounds thy holy name, but she speaks to those who do not hear, and who are deaf because they confound themselves in their own mazes; thou art about and within them, but they are as fugitives who fly from their own nature: they would find thee, O shining light! O eternal beauty! always old and always new; O fountain of pure delight! O pure and blessed life for all those who truly live, if they would but seek within their own hearts. Yet the impious lose thee only by losing themselves. Alas! they are so absorbed in thy gifts, that that which ought to display, prevents their seeing the hand of the giver; they live through thee, and yet exist without thinking of thee; they die within reach of life, from imbibing false nourishment; for is it not death to be ignorant of thee!
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> "I am convinced that there is of necessity in nature a Being who exists by himself, and is consequently perfect. I know that I am not this being, because I am infinitely below infinite perfection. I feel that he is distinct from me, and that I live through him. Nevertheless, I discover that he has given me the true idea of himself in making me comprehend the existence of an infinite perfection, in which I can not be mistaken, for I hesitate at no bounded perfection that presents itself to me. Its limit compels me to reject it, and I say to it in my heart, Thou art not my God; thou art not infinitely perfect; thou art not created by thyself. Such perfection as thou hast is measured; there is a point beyond which thou hast nothing, and thou art but nothing. The same applies not to God; he is all; he is, and can never cease to be; he is, and for him there is neither degree nor measure; he is, and nothing is but through him. Such is my belief. Since, then, I know that he is, there is nothing marvelous to me in the existence of such a being. All things around me are but through him; but that which is wonderful and inconceivable is that I should be able to comprehend him. It must be that he is not alone the immediate subject of my thoughts, but as much their creator as he is the author of my entire being; let him raise that which is finite to the contemplation of the infinite.
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> "This is the prodigy that I bear continually within me. I myself am a prodigy. Being nothing, at least possessing only a dependent, lowly, and transient existence, I hold by the infinite and immutable which I have conceived. This is where I am incapable of comprehending myself; I embrace all, and yet am nothing a nothing which knows the infinite. Words fail me to express how much I at once admire and despise myself. O God! O Being beyond all beings! O Being before whom I am as if I were not! Thou showest thyself unto me, and nothing which is not of thee can resemble thee. I behold thee; it is thyself, and the light of thy countenance reaches me and supports my heart while waiting for the great day of truth.

The Gentile Nations is the title of a volume by George Smith, an English writer, member of the Royal Asiatic Society, &c. It is the completion of a work commenced by the author some years since, as an 'Epitome of the History of the World from the Creation to the Birth of Christ," the design of which was to exhibit "the existence and operation of divine truth, and of divine influence in ancient days," with a direct reference to Satanic agency in the development of the various crimes under which the old world suffered. Beyond this the work promises a review of the history and religion of the Egyptians, Assyrians, Babylonians, and other Eastern nations, with the Greeks and Romans, showing the fulfilment of prophecy. It is a subject of great magnitude and considerable perplexity, which a glance at Mr. Smith's preliminary dissertation does not dispose us to enter upon in his company. He has not the style and the method to make the journey attractive; and though he may be right in many of his positions, we suspect him to be over ingenious and credulous on others. It is only the first order of minds which is capable of handling a topic which requires at once so vast a stock of learning, and so pure a flame of philoso-phy. Mr. Smith's favorite theory of Satanic agency may be a short method of solving many of the difficulties of the subject, but it is a dangerous weapon to put into the hands of the uneducated and undisciplined. The book is published by the Methodist House, Carlton & Phillips, in Mulberry street.

The *Friendships of the Bible*, is the title of a small volume, from the same publishers, very neatly printed, with some pretty cuts, though this parcel work illustration of the Bible has run into some of the worst exhibitions of book-making, yet the present idea is a good one, especially for the young. It is not, however, well carried out in this volume. A simple narrative, illustrated by a picture of the times, with such stories as those of Jonathan and David, Ruth and others, would always be in place. The present writer is too much of a dull preacher, so that this book, if intended for the young, is almost useless.

Messrs. Carlton and Phillips have also issued *Christ and Christianity*, a vindication of the divine authority of the Christian Religion, grounded on the historical verity of the Life of Christ by William Lindsay Alexander, a foreign writer who has been a contributor to the *British Quarterly Review*.

J. W. Randolph, Va., has published a *Memoir and Sermons of the Rev.* William Duval, a city missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Richmond. He was born in Virginia, in 1822, early developed a religious character, which is recorded in a brief diary published in the present volume, showing his earnestness as a student, and his devotion to religious duty. He was an earnest advocate of the temperance cause, which he pursued with indefatigable zeal in Richmond and the South; personally visiting the haunts of profligacy, and engaged in a variety of traveling ministerial occupation. His life closed early, in his twenty-eighth year. As the account of a sphere of religious duty of which little is generally known, the Diary, though very brief in its statements, deserves a place in the collections of contemporarry Church history.

A new edition, revised and enlarged, of the Rev. Asa Mahan's *System of Intellectual Philosophy* has just been published by Barnes & Co.

Daniel Burgess & Co. publish an Elementary little volume, the *First Lessons in Language*; *or Elements of English Grammar*, by David B. Tower. The design to make the study of grammar an intellectual exercise with the young, is carried out with ingenuity, in the way of simple question and answer; but even in this, its simplest form, it is a study which should not be attempted with the very young. The simplest rules and distinctions of grammar require an effort of which the youthful mind is rarely capable. Good grammar is learnt from good authors and good talkers. The analysis of speech and writing comes afterward, and should not be forced prematurely upon the juvenile pupil.

Messrs. Barnes & Co. have published a new edition of the Rev. J. A. Spencer's abridgment of Layard's Second Expedition, with the title *Nineveh and Babylon*, a compact octavo which preserves the main points of interest of the original narrative.

They have also published Basil Montagu's Extracts from the works of Jeremy Taylor, Hall, Barrow, South, and other old English writers. A new edition of a work, the merit of which is well known. Both these works are well worthy a place in parish libraries.

The Better Land, or the Believer's Journey and Future Home, is the title of a collection of Essays, apparently derived from oral discourses, by Augustus C. Thompson, pastor of the Eliot church, Roxbury, Mass., printed at the request of members of the author's congregation. There is a certain eloquence in the style, and the matter is frequently ingenious, as in the chapter entitled *Waymarks*, where various natural phenomena are made to symbol prospects of immortality. In a book, we are accustomed to look for a more chastened form of expression on such sacred topics as are handled in this volume. With awe and reverence, our words should be few, on matters where we see "through a glass darkly;" but something must be allowed for the popular excitation of the pulpit; though even there a more restrained utterance would be in better harmony with sacred worship. The volume is published by Gould & Lincoln.

Blanchard & Lea have published in a moderately-sized volume, a popular manual of the *Principles of Animal and Vegetable Physiology*, by a London physician, Dr. J. Stevenson Bushnan, one of the series of publications in Orr's "Circle of the Sciences." It is prefaced by an Essay "on the nature, connection, and uses of the great departments of human knowledge."

Hermit's Dell: from the Diary of a Penciller. (Derby.) Easy sentiment and pretty description, something in the "Ik Marvel" school.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHURCH DAMASK and CARPETING. DOREMUS & NIXON intend always to have on sale a choice assortment of
Damask and Moreen for Cushions;
Mohair Plush and Silk Velvet for Pulpit Cushions;
Carpeting of every description;
Cocoa Matting and Mats for Porch and Vestibule;
Communion Damask and Napkins;
Tufts, Gimps, and Trimmings of every kind;
Also *Curled Hair*.
Also *Patent Felt for Cushions*, a new article, cheaper and more durable than Hair or any other material now in use, and is not subject to moth or any other vermin.
o22–1y No. 21 Park Place, and 18 Murray street.

PAPER HANGINGS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 257 BROADWAY.

Removal!

THOMAS FAYE, (Late of "Thos. Faye & Co." 436 Pearl street, and formerly of "Pares & Faye." 379 Pearl street,) having associated with him C. C. NEVERS and J. M. COPLAND, his late partners, under the firm of THOMAS FAYE & CO., has opened a new depot at 257 Broadway, directly opposite the City Hall.

We are now opening an entire new stock of *French and American Paper Hangings*, fancy and staple, decorative and plain, which are offered to the trade, merchants, landlords, and housekeepers, at the lowest market prices.

New designs for Parlors, &c., by every steamer, from our agent in Paris.

Artistic workmen attend to the Retail Department.

THOMAS FAYE & CO., Importers and Manufacturers,
jy8–6m † 257 Broadway, directly opposite the City Hall.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., 281 Grand street, having completed their stock of rich Fall and Winter Dry Goods, offer extraordinary inducements in all kinds of dress goods of their own importation; and have recently purchased at auction at least 33 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
French Merinos, Cashmeres, Lyonese Cloths.
Magnificent Broche and Brocade Silks.
Rich Harlequin and Salin Plaid Silks.
Satin, Ombre, and Solid Striped Silks.
Lyons Velvet warranted all Silk, Black and Colored.
Ladies' Cloths, of new and desirable Shades.
Black and Colored Cloak Satins.
Mourning Dress Goods, Bombasins, Canton Cloths, Alpacas, together with a complete assortment of mourning apparel.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. invite attention to their stock of house-furnishing goods, replete in all kinds of Muslin Sheeting and Shirting, Linen Damasks, Napkins, Towelings, Barnsley sheeting, etc., Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, Welsh and American Flannels of all kinds.
COLUMBIAN HALL
has been recently enlarged to make room for the extensive assortment of Cloaks, Broche and Wollen Shawls, for which a separate salesroom has been opened.
Goods warranted as represented, one price, and sent to all parts of New York, Brooklyn, etc. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
oct14-3m-6 Columbian Hall, 281 Grand street.

LOOKING-GLASSES, LOOKING-GLASS PLATES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES.—JOHN S. WILLARD, No. **440** Pearl street, offers at wholesale and retail a large assortment of Gilt, Rosewood, Black Walnut, and Mahogany O G Band and Bevil Looking-Glasses, French and German Looking-Glass Plates, Plate Glass, and Gilt Mouldings. Rich Ornamental MANTEL and PIER Glasses. Portrait and Picture FRAMES, of all kinds and descriptions, constantly on hand and made to order.
JOHN S. WILLARD, Importer and Manufacturer; Warehouse, No. 440 Pearl, between Chatham and Madison streets. *m11-1y

JOHN T. BUDD'S First Premium RANGES, also, Manufacturer and Proprietor of Lockwood's Cooking and Laundry Ranges, No. 616 Broadway, New York.
Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Parlor Grates and Stoves Cleaned, Re-set and Repaired, Mason Work, Flagging, Paving, Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Work. Furniture for all kinds of Ranges on hand and mad o order. je17–1y

SHOW CASES!—FRASER'S FIRST PREMIUM SHOW CASE Warereems corner of Reade and Hudson street, near the Hudson River Railroad Passenger Station.
The proprietor of this establishment would respectfully invite the attention of storekeepers to his elegant assortment of Silver Plated, Rose Wood, Satin Wood, German Silver, Mahogany, and Black Walnut Show Cases, which for beauty of style and finish are unequalled by any other establishment in the world. Silver Plated Cases with single lights on the top, from 6 to 14 feet long, constantly on hand. Cases fitted up with Jewel Trays.
Orders per mail, with city reference, promptly attended to.
New York, May, 1854. my20–1y

SHOW CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, **16** North William (near Chatham) street, New York, manufacturers of all kinds of Show Cases. A good assortment kept constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed.
Silver and German Silver Cases always on hand. my27–1y

MRS. J. H. HODGE, LADIES' DRESS TRIMMING AND FANCY GOODS, viz. Fringes, Gimps, and Braids, all kinds; Embroidery and Sewing Silks; Purse Twist; Clasps; Steel Gold, and Silver Beads; Beads, all kinds; Buttons, all kinds; Laces and Embroideries, all kinds; also Gimpun Laces, Zephyr Worsted, Ladies' Dress Caps, Chenille all kinds, Marselenes and Lining Silks, Wool Wadding, French Wadding, and Cotton Wadding, Chemisettes and Undersleeves embroidered. Hosiery, and Gloves, Fancy Goods in general, Ribbons and Velvet Ribbons, &c.
☞ One Price only; No Deviation. Kid Gloves cleaned.
Mrs. Hodge's stock of Trimmings and Ribbons are unsurpassed, either in quality, quantity, variety or low prices. Hers is a regularly-assorted Ladies' Trimming and Variety store. She is always supplied with the new styles at the earliest moment. No. 141 Atlantic street South Brooklyn je3–1y

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—The organ hitherto used at St. Mary's church, Burlington, N. J., is offered for sale a bargain. Price $300. Apply either to THOMAS MILNOR or ROBT B. AERTSEN, Burlington, N. J. oct7 4t

G. A. HUNTER, MERCHANT TAILOR, **290** Bowery, third door above Houston street, New York,—keeps constantly on hand a great variety of Ready-made Garments, of the latest and most fashionable styles.
N. B Every article made to order, at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.
Gents' Furnishing Goods je3–1y

WHITE, THE HATTER, **212** Broadway, corner Fulton street, has on hand at all times, a very extensive assortment of all kinds of Hats and Caps His Gentleman's Hat cannot be surpassed by any house in this city. Soft Hats for travelling of all descriptions. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of all kinds; Carpet Bags and Valises.
GEO. W. WHITE.
A large quantity of Straw Goods of all the latest styles. ap15–1y

CARRIAGES.—ISAAC MIX jr. has on hand at his Repository, No. 440 Broadway, a splendid assortment of every description of VEHICLES and HARNESSES. Having been engaged in manufacturing Carriages for more than twenty years, and having a full knowledge of the styles of Vehicles best adapted to the several sections of the United States, he would invite purchasers to call and examine his stock all of which are warranted to be made in the very best manner and of the best material, and are offered for sale at the lowest Factory prices. f4-1y

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a store in the above line, where he keeps a large assortment of Account Books of almost every description, as well as **Copying-Letter Books** and Copying Presses, constantly on hand, and furnishes books ruled and bound to particular patterns at the shortest notice, in the most approved styles and *at the lowest prices*; an assertion, the truth of which the subscriber would be glad to see tested by merchants and others, being about to supply themselves with new account books. He keeps also a general assortment of almost every article in the Stationery line, domestic and imported Cap and Letter paper, India paper for Lithographers and Plate Printers, &c Orders for JOB PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC WORK of every description, and BOOKBINDING in common or in th most elegant style, attended to very carefully and with dispatch.
m11–1y JOSEPH CAHN, 58 Dey street, New York.

JAMES PESCOTT, for fifteen years Sexton of St John's church, Brooklyn, and general furnishing undertaker, keeps on hand at his Wareroom, 240 Washington street, opposite the church, and at his branch office, 299 Fulton avenue, all the requisites for funerals, which he furnishes at the shortest notice. Interments procured at Greenwood Cemetery, and all other Grounds or vaults. Lead and Ice Coffins, when required. ☞ Attendance at all hours, Day or Night. ap29–1y

SEWING MACHINES—FOR FAMILY USE—the only one that successfully does fine sewing. For heavy work it has no superior. For sale by the Proprietors, **343** Broadway, N. Y. WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO. my20–1y

SCHOOLS.

THE POLYTECHNIC AND GYMNASTIC INSTITUTE, or the SIX SELECT CHURCH SCHOOLS, No. 48 Seventh avenue, cor. 14th street, will re-open Monday, Sept. 4.

Eighty-eight pupils entered last session. We require one hundred and fifty to fill our six rooms. Every parent who visited us last session became a patron; so perfect are our plans and arrangements.

Churchmen of New York and vicinity are invited to call. sep2–3m

WM. B. STOUGHTON and the Rev. G. N. SLEIGHT, Principals.

WRITING AND BOOKKEEPING taught by A. H. WHEELER, 251 Broadway, upper corner of Murray street, opposite the City Hall. Open from 9 to 11½ A.M.; from 2½ to 5 P.M.; and from 6 to 9, evenings. au19–6m

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ST. TIMOTHY'S HALL, Catonsville, Baltimore county, Maryland.—The Eleventh annual session will commence on Monday October 2d, 1854. The number of pupils being limited, early application is requested. The course of study is complete in every department. Terms $250 per annum. For prospectus and other information, address postpaid, Rev. L. VAN BOKKELEN, Rector. au12–3m

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 134 West Thirty-fourth street,—the Misses Rohr, Principals,—will be reopened on Thursday the 14th of September, 1854.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

Tuition in English, French and Latin, with Board, payable in advance	$350 00
Pupils under twelve	300 00

DAY PUPILS—SENIOR DEPARTMENT—PER QUARTER.

First Division	$25 00
Second Division	20 00

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

First Division	$15 00
Second Division	12 00
Third Division	10 00

French, Latin, Vocal Music, in classes. Fuel, Light and Stationery are included in these terms.

The Principals will be assisted by the best Teachers of Ancient and Modern Languages, Belles Lettres, Mathematics, Elocution, Chemistry, Philosophy, Astronomy and History.

The terms for instruction in the Spanish, Italian and German languages will be in accordance with the Professor's prices.

Instruction on the Piano Forte,	from $10 to 30 per quarter.	
Use of Instrument	$5 00	"
Painting in Oil	20 00	"
Water Colours	10 00	"
Drawing	5 50	"

Each pupil is expected to be furnished with the usual articles for personal use.—Washing, $7 per quarter.

The Academic Year will extend from the 15th of September to June 22d, and is divided into four terms. Pupils will be received at any intermediate period, being charged only from the time of entrance but they will be expected to remain until the close of the year.

In cases of protracted illness a deduction for absence will be made. Bills payable quarterly in advance.

References: The Rev. Dr. Berrian, 50 Varick street; the Rev. Dr. Hobart, 10 Hubert street. jy29–6m

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MRS. F. D. MARSHALL, 401 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, L. I., *receives at her residence a few young ladies*, from the age of 7 to 13, for daily instruction in French, Music, and the usual branches of English Education.

Terms for English Studies, Writing and Arithmetic, vary from $5 to $10 per quarter, according to the age of the pupil.

French	$5 per quarter.
Music	$10 "

Mrs. MARSHALL is permitted to refer to families of the highest respectability.

401 Atlantic street, April, 1854. my20–6m

ST. MARK'S HALL.—A Church Boarding School for Boys, at Orange, N. J., twelve miles by the Morris and Essex Railroad from New York city.

The Eleventh Semi-Annual Session of this school will commence on the first Monday of November, and continue 22 weeks. Circulars containing particulars, terms, and references, may be had on application to the Rector, at Orange, the Rev. S. S. STOCKING, M.A. sep30–6t

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ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, No. 48 East Twenty-fourth street, for a *limited* and *select* number of young gentlemen, will re-open on the 7th of September. The School is under the Patronage of the *Provisional Bishop* of the Diocese, and *distinguished Clergymen* of the Church. Application for admission to be made to the Rector, the Rev. T. TOWELL. apl–1y

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CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE, Armonck, Westchester county, New York, the Rev. I. DYCKMAN VERMILYE, Rector (aided by competent assistants).

This Institution was opened for the reception of pupils, May, 1851, in a building erected for the purpose, on premises adjoining the Protestant Episcopal church.

The undertaking was commenced in the confident expectation that it would commend itself to the approbation, and secure the patronage of parents seeking a good, economical, and domestic school for their daughters.

Its peculiar advantages are—

1st, ITS DOMESTIC CHARACTER. All the pupils being required to aid, to some extent, in the domestic work of the family—such as is performed by a large proportion of the mothers of our country. The object of this is not so much to impart a knowledge of all domestic work, as to afford a useful, interesting, cheerful, and invigorating occupation, for a portion of the time not devoted to study and recitation.

2d, ITS LOCATION. Three hours' ride from New York, easy of access by Harlem Railroad to Kensico, from thence by Stage to Armonck.

THE COURSE OF STUDY comprises all the branches of a thorough English education, together with the French Language, Music, Drawing, and Painting, if desired.

The advantages of a system by which girls shall be trained to discharge, in a proper manner, those duties of after life, which adorn even the accomplished woman, must be too obvious to every thinking person to need enumeration.

Parents are assured that the strictest attention will be paid to the manners, habits, and religious principles of their daughters, and every care bestowed upon their health and comfort, which paternal solicitude can desire.

The pupils are under the constant supervision of the Rector, forming, at all times, a part of his family.

TERMS: The Terms of the School are placed at the lowest possible sum, and are, for the English Course, $75 per Session of 22 weeks, payable in advance. French (additional) $5 per quarter; Music, with the use of Piano, $10; Painting in Oil Colors, $10; Drawing, and Painting in Water Colors, $3.

The pupils furnish their own sheets, pillow-cases, towels, and napkins, silver fork and spoon.

Sessions commence on the first days of May and November.

Applications for admission to be made to the Rector.

During my recent visitation of Westchester county, I was at the "Chester Female Institute", and had the opportunity of seeing it, and making inquiries concerning it. The principles upon which this Institution is founded, I believe to be sound and practical, and such as are calculated to impart to young persons thorough instruction in the useful branches of education, under the best religious influences; and the system, I am satisfied, is faithfully and zealously carried out by the Principal and his wife, who are both well fitted for their responsible trust.

JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT,
Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

New York, June, 1853. ap16–1y

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY, Georgetown, D. C.; the Rev. WM. J. CLARK and MRS. A. H. CLARK, Principals.

The duties of this Seminary will be resumed on Friday, September 1st.

The course of studies actually pursued in this Institution embraces a higher and more thorough range than that pursued in any other Female Seminary in the Union.

The location of the Seminary is remarkable for its salubrity. The buildings are large, the rooms capacious, and the grounds for recreation are very ample.

Terms for boarding pupils, $200 per session of ten months, payable on the 1st of September and 1st of February. This charge includes boarding, tuition in English and Mathematics; room rent, fuel, lights, and washing; Music, French, and Spanish. Drawing and Painting extra. sept2–9t

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FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, Danbury, Conn.—Mrs. C. M. WHITE will re-open her School for Girls, the 1st of Nov. next. The pupils will be subject to parental discipline, receive motherly care and attention, and be faithfully taught. The location is elevated, its grounds afford ample facilities for exercise and recreation, and the house is airy and commodious. Communication by railroad twice a day.

☞ For references and terms, apply to C. H. Roach, 21 Park Place, and 826 Greenwich street, or to W. T. Pinckney, 67 Chatham street, New York. April 29, 1854–1y

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 209 Henry street, near Atlantic street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Madame Crucy will be ready for the reception of pupils on Monday the 4th of September. The teachers in the English and other departments are the best that can be procured, and no efforts are spared to render this institution as perfect in every respect as can be desired. The French department is under the particular care of one of the Misses Crucy, who has recived a diploma in Paris, and who is besides well acquainted with the Spanish language.

The establishment is located in a healthy, and agreeable situation, and every necessary arrangement has been made to ensure the comfort of the pupils. au12–3m$

DRAWING ACADEMY, 483 Broadway, New York.
S. WOOD Jr., Principal.

Drawing from NATURE, by Mr. Wood's new and rapid and beautiful system—which is most highly esteemed by artists, amateurs, and others—is thoroughly taught in a short and delightful course of study. Individual instruction being given, new pupils can be received at any time. Special attention given to those who would prepare for teaching.

Gallery of choice Paintings free to visitors. ☞ Mr. Wood's Drawing-Boards are superior to all others for Pastel, two-crayon, and monochromatic pictures. All orders promptly filled. f25–1y

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JULIUS A. FAY'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabethtown, N. J. Pupils are fitted for any standing in college, or prepared for mercantile and other active pursuits. Terms: Board and Tuition (including French), $250 per annum. Lessons in German, Music, and Drawing, constitute extra charges. All the pupils attend to French, in which department a companionable native teacher devotes all his time to their interest, and the French is made a spoken language. The German language is also pursued upon a similar plan, under the tuition of a native German, who resides in the family.

Circulars can be obtained at the office of *The Churchman.* oc14–3t$

THE FALL TERM of Mrs. Wiltse's Seminary for Young Ladies, at Sing Sing, opens on the 1st of November. Terms $200 per annum. Circulars can be obtained at Ivison & Phinney's, 178 Fulton street; at the office of *The Churchman*; or by application to Mrs. Wiltse, Sing Sing. sep16–6t

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BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N. Y., Rev. WM. W. OLSSEN, M.A., Principal.—The winter term of this institution wil commence on Monday, the sixth day of November next. The place is of easy access from New York city, being at a distance of one hour and a half by the Harlem railroad. For circulars containing particulars as to terms, &c., apply at No. 705 Broadway, or to the principal at Scarsdale. sep30–3m–$

UNION HALL ACADEMY, Jamaica, L. I.—The Annual Exhibition (being the Sixty-Second Anniversary) will take place on Wednesday, October 11th, at 12 o'clock M.

The Winter Session will commence on the first Monday in November. JOHN N. BRINCKERHOFF, A.M., Principal. oct7–8t–$

MISS ADRAIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., will be re-opened on Sept. 13th. sep2–8t$

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS— Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d av., began the first term of its third year Sept. 25. There are now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequalled in this country. oct7–3t–$

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Prattsville, Greene county, New York. The Rt. Rev. J. M. WAINWRIGHT, D.D., D.C.L., Visitor; the Rev D. G. WRIGHT, Rector; the Rev. C. B. ELLSWORTH, A.M., Associate Principal; Mons. ANTONIO PORTO, Professor of Modern Languages and Drawing; Miss D. M. BOOTH, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The Rector receives the Pupils into his own family, where they are subjected to parental discipline, enjoy the advantages of a home, and are faithfully taught. The number is limited to twenty-five.

The village of Prattsville is thirty-six miles from Catskill, through which it has daily communication with New York, by means of stages and steamboats, or railroad. For beauty of location—amid the wild scenery of the mountains—and purity of air, it is unsurpassed.

The year is divided into two sessions—the Summer commencing the first Wednesday of May; and the Winter, the first Wednesday of November. Vacations, the months of April and October.

The Principal will receive those boys who reside in New York or vicinity, at the Astor House, preceding the commencement of each session; and, at its close, accompany them from Prattsville to the City; free of charge.

TERMS.—$250 per annum, payable semi-annually, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE; Modern Languages, each $15 per session; Music, Organ or Piano, $20; Drawing and Sketching from Nature, for which rare advantages are offered, $10 per quarter.

Each pupil furnishes his own towels, napkins, sheets, and pillowcases; also a silver fork and spoon. Every article should be *distinctly marked* with the owner's name.

The Principal has the honor to refer to the Rt. Rev. J. M. Wainwright, D.D., D.C.L., Provisional Bishop of New York; the Hon. Zadoc Pratt, 95 Fifth avenue, New York City; Wm. K. Strong, Esq., 50 and 52 Pine street, New York City; Moses Wanzer, Esq, 146 Broadway, New York City; J. N. Balestier, Esq., 11 Nassau street, New York City; the Hon. Malbone Watson, Catskill, N. Y.; Elisha Horton, Esq., White Plains, N. Y.; S. E. Lyon, Esq., White Plains, N. Y.; Aaron Erickson, Esq., President of Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y.; G. H. Mumford, Esq., Rochester, N. Y. sep23–tf

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BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Danbury, Conn., the Rev. I. LEANDER TOWNSEND, M.A., Rector.—This School is designed to supply, for its pupils, a thorough English or Classical Education.

It will be domestic in its character—the pupils being regarded as members of the family—and thereby circumstanced, in most respects, as they would be with their parents under faithful tutors. For this purpose, the School will be:

1. *Limited in its numbers*, that its head may have intimate knowledge of its members.
2. *Select in its character*, that one, by his bad example, may not contaminate the rest. A boy whose influence is pernicious, will not be suffered to remain.
3. *Parental in its discipline.* The aim of the Rector will be to gain the affections rather than excite the fears of the pupils. A sense of duty will be the principle of action always inculcated.
4. *The School will be faithfully taught.* The scholars will study under the immediate direction of their teachers. It will be the endeavor of the Principal not only *to give a thorough knowledge of the various subjects taught*, rather than to hurry his pupils over a great amount of surface, but also, as far as possible, to accustom the minds of his pupils to habits of independent thought and investigation.

It is remarkably healthy, and very pleasant; of easy access from New York city (several times daily), by the above-named Railroad.

There will be two terms in the year, commencing on the first Mondays in May and November; the vacations will be the months of April and October. There will be a recess of ten days at Christmas.

TERMS:—*Two hundred dollars per annum*, inclusive of every expense of Board, Tuition, &c., payable semi-annually—always in advance. next Books furnished by the Rector, at City prices. Each pupil furnishes his own bedstead (an iron one preferred), bed, bedding, towels, &c., silver fork and spoons, as at other schools. Eevery article should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

REFERENCES:—The Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D.D.; the Right Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, D.D., D.C.L.; the Rev. William Creighton, D.D.; the Rev. John McVickar, D.D.; the Rev. Benjamin I Haight, D.D.; the Rev. Robert W. Harris, D.D.; the Rev. William Morris, LL.D.; the Rev. Lot Jones; the Rev. Samuel M. Haskins; the Rev. Charles Reynolds; the Rev. Sullivan H. Weston; the Rev. George B. Draper; the Rev. Alfred H. Partridge; the Rev. I. Dyckman Vermilye; the Rev. John A. Paddock; Nathaniel F. Moore, LL.D.; Charles Anthon, LL.D.; James Renwick, LL.D.; Charles N. S. Rowland, Esq.

CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE, Armonck, Westchester Co., N. Y., Rev. T. DYCKMAN VERMILYE, Rector.—The Eighth Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the first day of November next. For circulars, &c., apply by mail to the Rector. oct14–4t

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FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Yonkers, N. Y. Number limited to 20. The winter term of the Locust Hill School will commence on Monday, the 30th of October.

Yonkers, Sept. 27th, 1854. [oct7–4t–$ G. W. FRANCIS, A.M.

DEER HILL INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Danbury, Conn, the Rev. I. LEANDER TOWNSEND, M.A., Rector.—This School, which first opened at New Castle, N. Y., May 1st, 1854, will commence its second term on Monday, Nov. 6th.

For circulars apply to the Principal, or Messrs. Standford & Swords, 637 Broadway, S. Raynor, 76 Bowery, or C. Shepard & Co., 152 Fulton street, New York. ap26–1y

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

January 1st, 1854, **CAPITAL** (drawing Interest) **$1,774,005.**

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., on the 1st day of January 1854.

Offices { 151 Market street, Newark.
11 Wall street, New York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1853			$1,559,092 12
Premiums received during the year		$481,042 85	
Interest received during the year		93,234 55	
Total receipts for 1853		$574,277 40	
For losses unpaid Jan. 1st, 1853,	$ 33,200		
For losses of the year * 1853,	113,100		
For purch'se of policies surrender'd	41,124 35		
For salar's, taxes, postage, exch'ge,	20,204 59		
For commissions to agents	28,161 72		
For physicians' fees	2,464 35		
		238,255 00	336,022 40
Balance			$1,895,114 52
For dividends			121,109 06
Nett balance, Jan. 1, 1854			$1,774,005 46

* Losses unpaid, awaiting proofs of death, $22,500.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$56,039 19	
Newark City six per cent. Bonds	1,500 0	
Brooklyn " " " "	50,000 00	
Albany " " " "	25,000 0	
Troy " " " "	25,000 00	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount	816,568 66	
Real Estate in Newark	17,052 57	
Premium notes drawing 6 per cent. interest	765,484 03	
Loans on scrip	7,599 11	
Premiums, notes, and cash in course of transmission	9,761 90	
		1,774,005 46

Nett accumulation Jan. 1, 1854,		$1,774,005 46
Total amount of dividends and interest paid to date	$437,725 67	
Total amount of losses by death paid to date	995,933 45	
		1,433,659 12
		$3,207,664 58

Upon the policies now in force, issued prior to Jan. 1st, 1853 (except term policies issued since May 1st, 1848), the Directors have declared a dividend of 35 per cent. without interest, on the premiums paid at the table rates, (being the surplus premium paid in 1852) payable in conformity with the present rules of the company.†

The Directors having in reserve the sum of $200,000 of declared profits, as required by the By-Laws, have, from the surplus, ordered the payment of the *sixth dividend*, being that declared Jan. 1st, 1852, the same to be paid to the members at the time their annual premium comes due, during the year 1854. Those holding scrip of 1852, to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and those whose dividends have been placed to their credit, to receive the same by a credit on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Robert L. Patterson,
Thomas B. Segur,
John R. Weeks,
Randall H. Greene,
Charles S. Macknet,
Isaac H. Frothingham,
Andrew S. Snelling,
Joel W. Condit,
Lewis C. Grover,
Henry McFarlan,
Edward A. Strong,
Nehemiah Perry.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice President. B. C. MILLER, Secretary.
L. C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel. J. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M.D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES STEWART, M.D., Medical Adviser, New York.
JOSEPH L. LORD, Agent, New York.

N. B. CALIFORNIA RISKS are taken at the lowest rates. Parties are permitted to visit Europe, without extra charge.

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† In Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the company by note for part of the premiums. m1–1y

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BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—London and America. No. 65 Wall street. Capital $3,000,000. This Company offers the following

ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS:

Low rates on insurances without profits.
Loans granted on policies.
Half of premiums may remain on Loan.

On the Mutual Principle, the profits are divided every six years. Bonuses paid in cash, if required. Last Bonus declared was 34 per cent.

apl–1y GEO. M. KNEVITT, Agent.

BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL $200,000. Office, 151 Nassau street, (Brick church chapel,) N. Y.

This company insures against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms, Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and Vessels in Port and their Cargoes. Orders by post, or in person, will be promptly attended to.

BENJAMIN W. BENSON, President.

DIRECTORS:

A C. Kingsland,
Wm. H. De Groot,
James Morrison,
Edw'd I. Jaques,
Abr'm B. Miller,
Edw'd V. Price,
Wright Gillies,
Stephen W. Smith,
T. A. Howe,
M. M. Van Beuren,
George J. Byrd,
William West,
Alph. Underhill,
Benj. W. Benson.
Wm. D. Andrews,
Eben'r Collamore,
James Litton,
Thomas McElrath,
James Coggeshall,
Wm. H. Simonton,
James N. Crow,
Albert Journeay jr.,
Addington Reed,
J. Edgar,
Seely Brown,
Thomas Keech,
R. A. Tooker,
John H. Hallett,
J. O. Fowler,
Daniel Hodgman,
Alex. C. Poillon,
Wm. T. Dugan,
Geo. W. Farnham,
T. B. Coddington,
J. G. Merritt,
Chas. S. Francis,
William Miles,
J. S. Lounsbery,
Wm. Westerfield,
Thos. E. Cooper,

[f4–1y] WILLIAM P. LYON, Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, of the CITY OF NEW YORK. Office (Ocean Bank Building), corner of Fulton and Greenwich streets. CASH CAPITAL, **Two Hundred Thousand Dollars!** Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS:

Crowell Adams, 244 Fulton-st.
Levi Apgar, 73 Dey-st.
Joseph S. Barker, 212 Front-st.
Ebenezer Beadleston, 59 Dey-st.
Samuel S. Bowman, 17 John-st.
Joseph M. Brown, 72 Cortlandt-st.
Gordon W. Burnham, 175 B'dway.
Walter W Concklin, 155 West-st.
Henry A. Kerr, 746 Broadway.
Ely Hoppock, 119 Pearl-st
Moses A. Hoppock, 230 Fulton-st.
William Hustace, 189 Pearl-st.
Israel Minor, 214 Fulton-st.
Valentine Kirby, 23 and 25 Dey-st.
D. Randolph Martin, Ocean Bank.
Cor. V. B. Ostrander, 26 Laight-st.
Jeremiah Robins, 536 Washington.
Benjamin S. Taylor, 80 Vesey-st.
Barrett H. VanAuken, 186 Wash'n.
Ward A. Work, 31 Water-st.
Nathaniel Weed, 63 Amity-street.

GEORGE W SAVAGE, Secretary.
Ap29–1y C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 Wall street New York, (Manhattan Bank Building.) Capital **$150,000.** Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, &c.

DIRECTORS:

Andrew B. Hodges,
John J. Hicks,
Minor H. Keith,
John DeBevoise,
Grahams Polley,
Thomas C. Moore,
Thomas M. Clark,
Joseph Boughton,
James S Bearns,
Ralph Pomroy,
Edwards W. Fiske,
Phillip S. Crook,
Francis B. Spinola,
Jacob D. Fowler.
Barnet B. Boerum,
George Barnes,
Henry A. Kent,
John L. Everett,
Timothy B. Crawford,
E. R. Livermore,
Jacob B. Boerum,
James Affleck,
James Moore,
John J. Crane,
Geo. W. Prince,
M. Kalbfleisch,
W. E. Caldwell,
J. Schenck Suydam
William A. Cobb,
J. V. Schoonmaker
Edward Neville,
John Moore,
Jared Sparks,
James L. Morgan,
Elisha B. Morrell,
A. J. Allaire,
Samuel C. Barnes,
Jeremiah Johnson,
Richard Raynor,
Rollin Sandford

A. B. HODGES, President.
HENRY A. KENT, Vice President.
W. MULLIGAN, Secretary. ap15–1y

FIRE INSURANCE.—ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Liverpool and London, England. Office, 76 Wall st., corner of Pearl street. Authorized Capital, **£2,000,000 Sterling, or $10,000,000;** paid up Capital and Surplus **$2,000,000.** A Special Fund of **$150,000** invested in United States Stock, and held by the New York Trustees to meet losses. Losses adjusted in New York, and promptly paid.

NEW YORK TRUSTEES:

John J. Palmer, James M'Call, Adam Norrie.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

William C. Pickersgill,
Adam Norrie,
Henry Eyre,
Robert L. Maitland,
Benjamin B. Sherman,
Alexander T. Stewart,
Henry L. Routh,
John Auchincloss.

EDMUND HURRY, Surveyor. [apl–1y] A. B. McDONALD, Agent.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 28 State street, Boston, Massachusetts. Organized in 1843. Capital and accumulation of premiums to meet losses, **$580,000,** safely and advantageously invested.

Branch offices in Metropolitan and Ocean Bank Buildings, 110 Broadway, and 218 Fulton street New York.

This company is one of the oldest and most successful in the country, and its business is conducted exclusively for the benefit of persons insured. It has a large reserved guarantee cash capital, in addition to an ample fund, sufficient for re-insuring, if required, in the best companies, every risk they are now liable for. A dividend has just been declared for the last five years (in cash not in scrip) of 30 per cent., amounting to $141,000. The company has been enabled to do this by safe and profitable investments, limited expenditures, and care and vigilance in the conducting of its business.

The attention of insurers is respectfully drawn to the advantages presented by this company among which the following are especially prominent. The entire surplus profit is divided among all members at the expiration of every period of five years: thus affording a certain rate of interest for the outlay of premium. Policies in this company, after running a certain length of time, can be used, as collateral in the payment of a certain amount of premiums, an actual value having attached thereto by reason of its continuance. The rates of premium are as low as can be safely acted upon, and have been acknowledged by scientific persons to be a nearer approximation to the rate of the actual mortality in the United States, than those made from the table of mortality in any particular place. The risks are carefully selected and estimated.

Losses are promptly adjusted, and a liberal construction is put in favor of the assured, when his representations appear to have been honestly made: and the Company will always be desirous of recognizing the validity of a claim where it can be done consistently with their duty as trustees, in which character they are bound faithfully to act.

The Directors are required to be members of the Company and to give its business their personal attention; and bonds with sufficient sureties are given by its officers for the faithful performance of their duties.

Insurance may be effected, for the benefit of a married woman, beyond the reach of her husband's creditors. Creditors may insure the lives of debtors.

For five years, half the amount of the premium on policies for life, may be allowed to remain as a loan, the balance may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, in cash. Term policies may also be paid in annual, semi-annual, or quarterly instalments.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.

DIRECTORS:

Chas. P. Curtis,
Chas. Hubbard,
Caleb Reed,
Sewell Tappan,
Wm. B. Reynolds,
Marshall P. Wilder.
Thos. A. Dexter,
A. W. Thaxter, Jr.,

BENJ. F. STEVENS, Secretary.
JOHN HOMANS, M. D., Consulting Physician.

Messrs. Wm. W. Stone (Lawrence, Stone & Co.), Wm. G. Lambert (A. & A. Lawrence & Co.), and Henry L. Pierson, consent to be referred to, relative to the character and standing of the institution.

JOHN HOPPER, Agent and Solicitor, New York.

LEWIS T. WARNER, M. D., and
EDWARD H. PARKER, M. D.,
Examining Physicians, New York city.

A blank form for application for insurance, or a copy of the Company's pamphlet of rules, regulations, etc., will be forwarded to any person, by mail, on his writing to any of the above, or to the Secretary of the Company (post-paid); and any person, wherever resident, may transmit to the Secretary his own application for insurance, with proper certificates. sep16–6m–eow

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HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 237 Broadway, corner of Park Place, New York.

This Company, possessing an ample Cash Capital, and every facility for continuing and extending their operations upon the most approved and equitable basis, would confidently submit to the public their rates and conditions for POLICIES OF ASSURANCE.

Policies may be had either for the whole duration of life, or a more limited period, and premiums paid either quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, as may best suit the convenience of the applicant.

Persons insured in this Company, have the privilege of crossing the Atlantic to ports in Europe, *at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.*

CALIFORNIA, AUSTRALIA, and other Foreign risks taken at a moderate extra premium.

Pamphlets and full information may be had on application at the office of the Company

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Jacob Reese,
John R. Suydam,
Henry Beadel,
Robert Schell,
Henry S. Leverich,
Joseph Foulke,
F. A. Palmer,
George W. Riggs,
Joseph Britton,
F. W. Edmonds,
S. Cambreleng,
John L. Buckley,
George Clark,
Benjamin Babcock,
R. W. Howes,
Samuel H. Foster,
Nathan Starr,
W. N. McIntire,
N. H. Wolfe,
John Slosson,
James S. Sandford,
Curtis Judson,
John W. Mersereau,
Alex. Muir,
Eugene Dutilh,
John Gray,
James F. Hall,
John S. Harris,
J. W. Kellogg,
Albert Ward.

WM. V. PORTER, Secretary. JACOB REEZE, President.
S. CAMBRELENG, Counsellor. R. G. H. HUNTINGTON, Actuary.
JOHN T. METCALFE, M.D., } Medical Examiners.
oct7–6m EDWARD FIELDS, M.D., }

LAFARGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York. Office, Corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, opposite the Post Office. Cash Capital, **$150,000.** Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and other personal property, Vessels in Port, and their Cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by fire. Risks taken on favourable terms.

DIRECTORS:

James Van Norden,
William K. Lothrop,
James E. Brown,
John Newhouse,
Isaac Fryer,
Frederick Hadley,
John G. Wellstood,
Chas. C. Cunningham,
William Laimbeer, Jr.,
Richard Schell,
William K. Thorn,
Alex. McKensie,
Levi Onderdonk,
Joseph H. Jennings,
Robert Smith,
John L. Tonnele,
Francis Blanchet,
James W. Randell,
Daniel B. Pierson,
Robert Orr,
Nathan Clark,
Peter Poillion, Jr.,
Robert H. Goff,
Abm. M. Binninger,
George H. Bell,
Daniel T. Rogers,
Elisha Brooks,
Edward C. West,
Robert Paton,
Orsamus Bushnell,
James Black,
George W. Kerr,
Philip G. Weaver,
Robert McClellan,
William Voorhis,
Adelmour W. King,
Jas. Wotherspoon,
Chas. H. Smith,
D. Colden Ruggles,
R C. Rathbone,
J. W. Rumsey,
John M. Mason,
Moses M. Bradley,

MARCELLUS EELS, Sec'y. JAMES VAN NORDEN, President.
GEORGE B. DEANE, Surveyor. my20–1y

THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital **$200,000.** Office, 286 Pearl street, Market Bank Building.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM BIRDSALL, President.

Philetus H. Holt,
Jackson S. Schultz,
Frederick Fawcett,
Stephen W. Gaines,
Elisha L. Walton,
Oliver H. Shepard,
John K. Woolsey,
Edgar T. Ryder,
Isaac Walton,
Henry G. Reeve,
William P. Miller,
Stephen Valentine,
Joseph E. Bulkley,
Joseph P. Wickham,
Samuel W. Moore,
Roland G. Mitchell,
Robert M. Field,
William Miles,
Henry Rowland,
Silas Davis,
William E. Bird,
Jacob T. Merritt,
Wm. Dennistoun,
Edward Cromwell,
Alfred L. Rowe,
Theodore Banks,
Nelson Sherwood,
David Sands,
Wm. Birdsall,
Wm. Cromwell.

This company insures against loss or damage by fire Dwellings, Stores, Warehouses, and other Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Personal Property, on the most favorable terms. [f25–1y] ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY; Capital **$150,000;** Office, No 6 Broad street, New York; will insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and their Cargoes in port, and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS:

John Brouwer,
M. X. Harmony,
Thomas E. Davis,
John Garcia,
T. James Glover,
C. F. Lindsley,
E. H. Howell,
Henry Morgan,
Richard Lathers,
William Callender,
Frederic De Peyster,
Peter Morris.
Arthur Leary,
Dewitt Bloodgood,
G. W. Coster,
James Donaldson,
S. P. Bell,

WM. CALLENDER, President.
T. JAMES GLOVER, Counsel. [m18–1y] R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
106 Broadway.

This Company makes every insurance appertaining to life, at the most reasonable rates and on the mutual plan; have been in operation nine years, and now have an accumulated fund of **$814,044 95,** principally invested in New York and United States stocks and Bonds and Mortgages.

A copy of the last Annual report and Prospectus can be had at the office, 106 Broadway. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary

C. R BOGERT, M.D., at 5 St. Marks Place, Medical Examiner; at the office every day from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. ja1–tf

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PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The objects of this Society are the care and relief of its sick members; the burial of its deceased, and the aid of their widows and orphans.

It has a "Contingent Fund," to consist of any voluntary contributions from members or others, and to be appropriated to the relief of the sick stranger and destitute of our own household of faith, and to other benevolent purposes.

Any clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in good standing, residing in the city of New York, and not over 55 years of age, desiring to become a member of this Society, shall if not *physically* disqualified, be entitled thereto upon a written application and upon payment of the prescribed Fee and Dues.

Every layman baptized or confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church, is eligible for membership in the Society upon application, if a resident of New York, and not under 18, nor over 55, years of age.

Counselor: The Bishop of the Diocese, *ex-officio.*

OFFICERS FOR 1854.

President: THOMAS P. CUMMINGS, 121 William street.
1st Vice President: EDWIN B. STIMSON, M. D., 33 West 23d-street.
2d " " RICHARD KIPLING, 32 Maiden Lane.
Corresponding Secretary: WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, 161 William street.
Recording Secretary: THEO. R. MCILWAINE, 194 Broadway.
Financial Secretary: A. W. HOFFMAN, 102 Chambers street.
Treasurer: CHARLES P. BURDETT, 47 Fulton street.

Pamphlets containing the Constitution, By-Laws, &c., of the Society, may be obtained of any of its Officers or members. Parties out of the city wishing pamplets, &c., are requested to address the Corresponding Secretary.

THE BROTHERHOOD of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.—The objects of this Society are the care and relief of its sick members; the burial of its deceased, and the aid of their widows and orphans.

It has also a "Contingent Fund," consisting of the voluntary contributions of members or others, and which is applicable exclusively to purposes of benevolence.

Every clergyman of the Church in good standing, resident in Brooklyn, not over 55 years of age, and not physically disqualified, is entitled to membership upon payment of the prescribed Fee and Dues.

Every layman baptized or confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church is eligible for membership if a resident of Brooklyn and between the ages of 18 and 55 years.

Counselor: The Bishop of the Diocese, *ex-officio.*

OFFICERS FOR 1853–4.

1st Vice President: B. J. HATHAWAY.
2d " " CHARLES H. BIRNEY.
Corresponding Secretary: THOMAS K. LEES.
Recording " SAMUEL E. CALDWELL, 168 Sackett street.
Treasurer: W. W. RUSSELL.

Copies of the Constitution and By-Laws, as well as forms of application, may be obtained of any of its Officers or members. mar5–tf

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

NEW MUSIC.—COOK & BROTHER have just published the following:

MY OWN FIRESIDE. Beautiful song, with chorus and libitum, by Julius Metz. 25c.

LOVE ILLUMES THE DARKEST NIGHT. By the popular composer, Thos. Baker. 25c.

FAREWELL! FAREWELL! ALL THY SORROWS NOW ARE O'ER. Song or Quartette by J. M. Pelton. Easy and effective. 25c.

GRAPESHOT POLKA REDOWA, by Sanderson. Dedicated to Major W. M. B Hartley. Popular, easy style. 25c.

LA VERTA (Valse sentimentale). Metz, Classical style. 38c.

HAREBELL WALTZ, by Timothy Trill. Brilliant, with appropriate Vignette. Colored, 38c. Plain, 25c.

BRIDAL GIFT POLKA. T. J. Cook. Splendid vignette. 50c.

On hand, a fine assortment of Haines Bros. & Cumming's brilliant-toned Piano Fortes, at prices that defy competition. All the new Music of the day, Melodeons, Guitars, &c. COOK & BRO.

aug5–6m 843 Broadway.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO'S PREMIUM PIANOS, with or without the Æolian. No article of American manufacture has received such universal commendation from the press throughout the civilized world as these celebrated Pianos. GILBERT'S BOUDOIR PIANOS. HORACE WATERS' PIANOS, for power, purity and richness of tone, and elasticity of touch, they challenge comparison with those of any other make. HALLETT & CUMSTON'S PIANOS, of the old firm of Hallett & Co JACOB CHICKERING'S PIANOS. All of the above celebrated Pianos can be found only at the great Music Establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

Melodeons.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEBRATED MELODEONS. The wonderful perfection to which Messrs. Smith have brought their well known Melodeons, places them far in advance of those of all other makers, in every desireable quality of tone and finish. Being tuned in the equal temperament, the same as the Organ and Piano, they are a delightful instrument to perform upon, and are the only ones so tuned. Prices from $60 to $150. Melodeons of all other styles and prices. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $40 to $175. Every instrument warranted.

Music.

The largest and best selected catalogue of sheet music and musical productions, both European and American, in the United States.

Music sent by mail post paid.

aug26–3m HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway.

MICHROCORDION PIANO FORTES.—J. & N. THURSTON, Successors to Joshua Thurston, having devoted the past four or five months to the improvement of Piccolo Piano Fortes, are now prepared to offer an instrument called a MICHROCORDION PIANO, superior to all other uprights, in point of tone, strength and cheapness. We shall continue to manufacture the Square Piano as before. WAREROOMS at the MANUFACTORY, corner of Second avenue and Thirty-fourth street, and 15 Bible House, (Astor Place) near Third avenue. Second-hand Pianos for sale and taken in exchange. Pianos to let, tuned, and repaired. Dealers in Music. my27–1y

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ATTENTION is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. **421** BROOME STREET, (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

je24–1y LIGHT, NEWTON & BRADBURYS.

PIANO FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally that he continues his manufactory and warerooms at **37 Mercer street,** between Grand and Broome, where may be found a splendid assortment of Pianofortes, from 6¾ to 7¼ octaves, with the latest improvements. apl–1y

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PIANOFORTES OF SUPERIOR FINISH AND TONE.—The undersigned would respectfully inform those in want of pianos that they are constantly manufacturing, and have now on hand at their wareroom, 361 Broadway, an assortment of every superior instruments in large size, plain, and carved cases, 6, 6½, and 7 octaves, made in the very best manner and fully warranted. We would also state to those wishing a very superior instrument, that our pianofortes are fully equal, and are not surpassed by any in the market for beauty and fullness of tone, excellence and durability of workmanship, and long standing in tune. BENNETT & CO., 361 Broadway.

my20–1y Factory, 311, 313, 315 Rivington street.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES, are just what every purchaser wants (viz.: a remarkably good instrument at a low price). See the official award of the Crystal Palace prizes to A. W. LADD & CO. A large assortment of the above celebrated Pianos, of 6, 6 1-3, 6½, and 7 octaves, in plain and carved cases, always in store. We wish to cal lattention to our "GRAND DIAGONAL" Piano, with new GRAND Action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, Sole Agents,

my13–1y 441 Broadway.

P. LYNCH, manufacturer of PIANO FORTES, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, at his Warerooms, 559 Broadway. Pianos let on hire. m25–1y

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PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
R. GLENN & CO.

Warerooms, No. 83 Spring street, two doors East of Broadway.

☞ Pianos on hire and exchanged. ja28–1y

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, corner of 14th-street and 3d-avenue. H. WORCESTER offers for sale a large assortment of choice Piano Fortes, from 6 to 7 octaves, in elegant Mahogany and Rosewood cases, all which are manufactured under his own supervision, and for sale on reasonable terms. ja28–1y

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T. H. CHAMBERS,
PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER,

ja28–1y$ Warerooms No 385 Broadway, New York.

GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO., PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS. 423 Broadway. oct14–1y

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PIANOS & MUSIC.—BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, New York, publishers of Music and Music Books, and dealers, wholesale and retail, in Music Merchandise, Piano Fortes, new and second-hand; Boudoir Pianos, for small rooms; MELODEONS in great variety and of the best quality; exclusive agents for the superior Piano Fortes—with and without the Æolian—made by Hallet, Davis & Co.; these Pianos, having the grand suspension bridge and improved curved scale, produce a finer tone than any others. A great variety of SECOND-HAND PIANOS, prices, from $30 to $200. All instruments warranted, and offered very low. We have just published—"Little Katy's Dying Bed," very popular, 25 cents; "Deal Gently with the Motherless," 25 cents; "O, Call Me Home Again," having a great sale, 25 cents; "Go it while you are young Schottisch," 25 cents; "Young America Polka," 25 cents, dedicated to Captain Ingraham, the deliverer of Koszta. A great variety of NEW MUSIC: teachers, the trade and seminaries will be supplied very low.

☞ Orders from the country sent free of postage.

feb18–1y BERRY & GORDON, 297 Broadway, New York.

WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—The subscribers have the pleasure to announce that, in addition to the numerous testimonials from the AMERICAN INSTITUTE and other sources, they have just been awarded THREE PRIZE MEDALS by the Juries of the World's Fair, for their elegant and superior Piano Fortes.

Buyers are invited to examine their splendid assortment of 6½ to 7¼ octaves in every style of cases, confident that in tone, touch, materials, and workmanship, they cannot be excelled. They would also invite attention to their stock of MELODEONS, of one of the best manufacturers, which they will sell on liberal terms.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,

sep23–1y 505 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.

J. F. BROWNE & CO., makers and importers of Grand, Semi-Grand, and Six Octave, Double-Action HARPS; Warerooms, 295 Broadway; have always on hand a large collection of these beautiful Instruments, with every article connected with the Harp, of the best quality, and at moderate prices A list of prices and descriptions, can be received by mail, single postage

J. F. BROWNE, London and New York.

[Established 1810.] Feb11–1y

WM. H. DAVIS, CHURCH ORGAN MANUFACTURER, 67 Macdougal street, has constantly on hand organs of four, six, eight to twelve Stops, with Pedals, Bordon C C C, and has also an organ of two Setts of Keys with Pedals. All his instruments are warranted to be of superior tone and workmanship. References to clergymen of high standing. Estimates and Plans for large organs can be had on application at the manufactory, or by letter. m4–1y

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CHURCH, PARLOR, AND CHURCH BARREL ORGANS. The subscriber continues to manufacture Church Organs of superior quality, and upon liberal terms. He was the first to introduce into this country those admirable and useful instruments, Church Barrel Organs, which, for country churches where organists cannot be procured, are invaluable. For six successive years at the great fair of the American Institute, in this city, he has been awarded the first premiums, viz.: Gold and Silver Medals, for the best organs exhibited. GEORGE JARDINE,

548 Pearl street, near the City Hospital, Broadway, established 16 years.

N. B.—Powerful and sweet-toned Church Organs, from $300 upwards. mar4–1y

---

CHURCH ORGANS.—The subscriber has constantly on hand Organs of the following description for sale:

No. 1. Three stops, 7 feet 6 inches high, 4 feet 9 inches wide, 2 feet 6 inches deep.
No. 2. Four stop—8 feet 9 inches high, 5 feet 6 inches wide, 2 feet 10 inches deep.
No. 3. Five stops—9 feet 6 inches high, 5 feet 6 inches wide, 3 feet deep.
No. 4. 8 stops—10 feet 6 inches high, 6 feet 6 inches wide, 3 feet 10 inches deep.
No. 5. 10 stops—12 feet high, 7 feet 6 inches wide, 4 feet 6 inches deep.
No. 6. 12 stops—13 feet high, 9 feet 6 inches wide, 6 feet deep.

The above dimensions are for Grecian cases, if Gothic they are somewhat higher. Two second hand organs with two sets of keys each. For further information apply to

mar4–1y HENRY ERBEN, 172 Centre street, N. Y.

MEN'S & BOYS' SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—BOUGHTON & KNAPP, 19 Courtlandt street, have now in store, and are constantly receiving, New Goods, all of which are made in the best manner, and suitable for Southern and Western or City Trade; and we would invite the attention of purchasers to our STOCK OF CLOTHING, if they wish to secure a good profit in buying goods. We also have a good assortment of Shirts, Collars, Under Clothing, Overalls, Frocks, Hickory Shirts, Linen Coats, &c., all of which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

m11–1y BOUGHTON & KNAPP, 19 Courtlandt street.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! *For Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, etc.*, made by the Subscribers, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand, mounted with their newly improved Iron Yoke, which by a detached plate permits the Bell, without taking it from the Yoke, to be turned on its vertical axis any distance, however small, or completely round, thus lessening the danger of a fracture from repeated blows of the Clapper in one place. This Yoke also combines the moveable arm by which the Bell may be raised or lowered in its bearing if desired, thus increasing or diminishing the force of the blow. The recent adaptation of Iron Cases, in which they mould all sizes, increases their working facilities, and also enhances the quality of the casting; which improvements with those of 30 years during which the establishment has been in operation, have gained for their Bells an unequal celebrity for volume of sound and quality of tone, and for which they have just received, Jan., 1854, the FIRST PREMIUM at the WORLD'S FAIR, many from this country and Europe being in competition, and which is the nineteenth Medal they have received. Being located at the junction of Railroad, Canal, and River routes, they can ship in any direction at a moment's notice. For further information apply for circular. Address, MENEELY'S SONS,

West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! for Churches, Factories, Steamboats, School Houses, Plantations, Locomotives, Hose Carriages, Ships and Railroad Stations.

The subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand—and at their agency in New York—the above assortment of Bells, cast and hung on an entirely new principle, viz: cast in metallic castings, which we have lately invented and adapted to Bell castings—and have applied for Letters Patent. We have purchased the entire right of Hildreth's improved Rotary Yoke. This attachment, by loosening one bolt, admits the bell to turn, causing the clapper to strike in a different place, lessening the risk of breaking. A moveable journal is also connected with the Yoke, so the Bell can be raised or lowered at pleasure. Also, cast steel Springs arranged so that the clapper cannot rest on the Bell. An extra hammer for tolling; also every improvement combined that is in use. We give our attention particularly to making Chimes or Peals of Bells, keyed on any letter in the musical scale desired; we can perfect them as to their respective keys, without resorting to the ordinary way of chipping or filing, and would refer to the one recently made at this Foundry, (THE FIRST COMPLETE CHIME EVER MADE IN THIS COUNTRY) and hung in St. Stephen's church, Philadelphia. We are now executing orders for three chimes of 8 and 9 Bells each, for New Orleans, Lancaster, Pa., and Cleveland, Ohio.

J. H. HITCHCOCK, one of the proprietors, having had 20 years' experience making Bells with the late Mr. Andrew Meneely, and for 10 years, had the whole charge of that Foundry, and having made all the model patterns for that establishment, we do not hesitate to warrant, from improvements made since that time, not only a superior shape and finish to our Bells, but one third more tone than can be produced from any other make, "weights being equal," as was awarded to us the highest premium at the State Fair, held at Saragota Springs in Sept. 1853; also, a GOLD MEDAL at the Fair of the American Institute, held in New York in October 1853,—as well as at the Exhibition of All Nations, when we again received the medal for superior tone and finished Bells—not having sufficient room alloted to us to exhibit a FULL chime we were debarred the opportunity of doing so. Every variety of hangings for Steamboat or Ship Bells, brass or bronze, finished with any inscription, engraved or cast on the Bell, desired—Old Bells taken in exchange for new ones.

All our Bells are warranted in every particular

☞ Letters addressed to the subscribers, at Troy, Rensselaer Co N. Y., shall have our immediate attention.

JONES & HITCHCOCK, Troy, N. Y.

G. H. SWORDS & Co., Agents, 40 Dey street, N. Y.

Information can also be obtained of, and orders executed by, Stanford & Swords, New York. mar26–1y

DAGUERREOTYPES.

R. A. LEWIS, Daguerreotypes and Photographs, or Daguerreotypes on paper. Daguerreotypes copied or enlarged to life-size by this process. Sick or deceased persons taken at their residence. No. 142 Chatham street, opposite the National Theatre. oct14–1y

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DAGUERREOTYPES FOR 50 CENTS, in a beautifully embossed Morocco case, colored, and all complete for only 50 cents, at HUNT'S, 207 Bowery, fourth door below Rivington street. Mr. Hunt particularly requests his friends and the connoiseurs of good pictures in general, to spend a few minutes in finding his Gallery, or they will stand a chance of having to do, as hundreds have already done, to pay their money a second time in order to have a good likeness, as no picture is allowed to leave his hands unless perfect satisfaction is given. oct14–1y

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J. W. THOMPSON'S OLD DAGUERREAN GALLERY, 315 Broaday, (first door below the City Hospital.) New York.—The subscriber had returned to his old location, as above, and has entirely refitted the entire establishment. The Gallery is one of the most easy of access of any in the City, and the lights are arranged in such a manner as to produce the middle tints in perfection, while the high lights and shadows are given with a clearness seldom seen, in Daguerreotypes.

Having applied himself for the last twelve years, to the practical as well as the theoretical in his business, devoting all his personal energy to the perfection of the Pictures issued, he willingly challenges comparison between any pictures having the name of "THOMPSON" upon them, and those made made at any other establishment. And although his prices are lower than are charged at any other respectable Gallery, he feels satisfied that his Pictures are at least as good as any made in the City.

A complete assortment of very fine English GOLD LOCKETS, PINS, RINGS, BRACELETS, &c., &c., (plain and enamelled,) and all styles of fine French CASES, FRAMES, &c., &c., of his own importation, of the best quality, and at low prices.

Velvet, Papier Mache, and Pearl Cases, with Pictures, from $1.50 to $30 each.

Daguerrean Operators, from the Country, wishing Stock or Materials, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Please notice the name and number.

oc7–1y J. W. THOMPSON,

Daguerrean Artist and Stock Salesrooms, 315 Broadway, New York.

LAWRENCE'S GALLERY is the VERY BEST place in the world to get a GOOD daguerreotype, or photographic likeness. His Miniature, Cabinet, and Life-size colored Photograps are exceedingly life-like and beautiful. Persons having inferior daguerreotypes of deceased friends, can have a beautiful and proper likeness. Likenesses of nearly 200 clergymen to be seen at his Rooms, 381 Broadway, corner of White street.

N. B.—The London and New York Prize Medal for the best daguerreotype was awarded to Mr. L. sep30–1y

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BURGESS' DAGUERREOTYPES, 293 Broadway, five doors above the Irving House. Likenesses taken in all the various styles of the art. Daguerreotypes copied, &c.

☞ Entire satisfaction guaranteed, au19–6m

J. THWAITE, DAGUERREOTYPIST, 206 Chatham Square—To the Inhabitants of New York and Vicinity:—Individually your attention is called to a subject which interests every member of your family, at the same time will, in the future, bring to yourself pleasing remembrances of the past, and as you, perhaps, will never enjoy a more fitting opportunity than the present, you are respectfully invited to visit the GALLERY OF DAGUERREOTYPES, 206 Chatham Square.

☞ This extensive Establishment possesses advantages and facilities for producing in the most expeditious manner possible, the finest and most durable Daguerreotypes.

Here will be found a large and new arranged Skylight upon the Second Floor, together with a fine Reception Room, over one hundred feet deep. The location is public, yet convenient, and at all times visitors are received in the most courteous manner.

The Proprietor of this Establishment has spared no expense in fitting it up in the best mechanical as well as the most scientific principles. By his new arrangement of light he is enabled to produce the finest specimens, either in clear or stormy weather.

☞ Particular attention paid to taking Children's Daguerreotypes. Paintings, Engravings, Daguerreotypes, &c., &c., copied accurately and with the greatest possible care.

Mr. Thwaite attends personally to his patrons.

Remember the Number—206 Chatham Square, over Cook's Fancy Bazaar, half a block from the Bowery and Division street. oct7–1y

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Cameo-Daguerreotypes taken only by CHAS. H. WILLIAMSON, artist and proprietor of the Williamson Gallery in Brooklyn, 249 Fulton street, opposite Clinton. sep30–1y

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MEADE BROTHERS, GALLERIES OF DAGUERREOTYPES, contain 3000 Pictures of distinguished persons. Admission free. Awarded 8 Gold and Silver Medals.

N. B. Have just added to our collection magnificent stereoscopic views of Trinity Church and all the public buildings in Washington and New York. Also a number of Pictures of eminent Divines. 233 Broadway, 4 doors above the Astor House. s16 1y

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BRADY'S NATIONAL GALLERY OF DAGUERREOTYPES, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon, between Leonard and Franklin streets, New York.

Having united his two Galleries, and combined all his resources to form one establishment which shall be second to none in existence, the proprietor is prepared to execute every description of work in the highest style of the Daguerrean Art. Particular attention is given to Copying Daguerreotypes, Portraits, Statuary, &c., either at the Gallery, or at the residence of the individual.

The attention of the public is especially invited to the new style of DAGUERREOTYPES ON PAPER, combining the *accuracy* of the Daguerreotype with the *coloring and artistic finish* of the finest painting, at prices so moderate as to place them within the means of all.

Strangers visiting New York are cordially invited to visit this establishment, where will be found the largest collection of life-like portraits of American and European celebrities to be seen in this country.

Open to the public at all times. sep9–1y

WANTS.

WANTED.—A female Teacher to take charge of a Parish School for girls. She must be a communicant of the Church, and able to take charge of a small organ, as well as to instruct the children in vocal music. For further particulars apply by letter or otherwise, to The Rev. E. A. HOFFMAN,

sep30–4t–$ Rector of Christ church, Elizabeth Town, N. J.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—The Clergy, Church Families, and the Public generally, requiring House Servants, are respectfully solicited to aid by their patronage and co-operation, "The Employers' and Servants' Protective Agency," 149 Grand street. The object of this Institution is to raise the moral standard of Domestic Servants, and thus add to the comfort and convenience of Employers by giving them competent, faithful and worthy servants.

WANTED, at the office, **No. 13 Eighth Avenue,** Girls for all kinds of housework. Situations always on hand for Protestants; AMERICAN GIRLS with reference, free. FAMILIES SATISFIED, or no pay expected. Terms easy and reasonable. m4–1y

CLOCKS, Etc.

GOLD PENS & PENCILS.—JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of fine Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, No. **167** Broadway, between Liberty and Courtlandt streets; also manufacturer of the celebrated "Bank Pens," for many years used by all the Banks, Insurance Companies, Merchants, and others, who pronounce them, for their great durability and superior finish, second to none. All Pens of my manufacture, guarantied to give good satisfaction. Points warranted not to come off in five years—will be exchanged any time within six months without extra charge.

P. S.—Pens and Cases made to order for the trade, on the most advantageous terms. m11–1y

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SILVERWARE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, manufactured by WM. GALE & SON, 447 Broome street, one door west of Broadway, N. Y., who keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Silverware, all of their own manufacture.

sep16–6m

STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES, &c, manufactured by SHARP & STEEL, No. 216 Sixth avenue, N. Y Designs and estimates sent to all parts of the country. au19–1y

CLERICAL CHANGES.

The Rev. William A. Leach has taken charge of the church of St. St. Barnabas, Roseville, Newark. Address Newark, New Jersey.

The Rev. John B. Pradt has accepted a call to a missionary field of labor, in Potter Co., Penn. Address Cowdersport P. O.

The Rev. James T. Johnston, having resigned the charge of St. Paul's church, Alexandria, Virginia, requests for the present that all letters and papers for him may be directed to that place.

The Rev. C. W. Homer has resigned the rectorship of Grace church, New Bedford, Mass., the resignation to take effect from the first day of November next.

The Rev. Horace L. E. Pratt, rector elect of Grace church, Sacramento, California, will sail (if it please God) by the steamer *North Star*, on Friday, the 20th inst. After that date he requests his letters and papers to be directed accordingly. His present address is at Stanford & Swords, or Box 182, New York P. O.

MARRIED,

At Plattsburgh, on the 10th inst., ANNIE P., daughter of Capt. T. Bailey, U. S. N., to WALTER R. T. JONES, of New York.

On Tuesday, October 17, by the Rev. Dr. Berrian, the Rev SAMUEL SEABURY, D.D., to MARY ANNE SCHUYLER, daughter of the late Chief Justice Jones.

At Trinity church, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Berrian, D.D., rector of the parish, the Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, rector of St. Phillips on the Highlands, to SUSAN M., daughter of Elias G. Drake, Esq.

On Wednesday morning, 18th inst., in St. Mark's church, Williamsburgh, by the Rev. Samuel M. Haskins, THOMAS W. GROSER, and MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas Waldo Haskins, and neice of the officiating clergyman.

On the 17th inst., at St. George's church, Stuyvesant Square, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, the Rev. MERRITT H. WELLMAN, to CATHARINE A., daughter of Thomas Coles, all of this city.

DIED,

On the 6th of October, at Wilton, Conn., EMMA FITCH, infant daughter of the late Rev. Abel and H. E. Ogden.

NOTICES.

☞ THE REV. DR. HOOKER (having kindly consented to act as our agent in Philadelphia) will receive subscriptions and transact any business connected with *The Churchman*. Our subscribers in that city are informed that missing numbers may be obtained each week at his Church publication office. tf

The New Church of St. Peter's, Spotteswood, Middlesex Co., N. J., will be consecrated (D. V.) by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Doane, on Saturday, October 21st. The Services will begin at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Burlington College.—The Seventeenth Term at this Institution will open on Wednesday, November 1st.

Punctual attendance is necessary. Applications for admission should be made early to the undersigned. After the next term, no boy who is over fifteen years old will be admitted as a pupil.

oct14-8t G. W. DOANE, President.

St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J.—The Thirty-Sixth Term at this Institution will open on Wednesday, November 1st.

Early application is requested, either to the Rt. Rev. G. W. Doane, D.D., the Bishop of the Diocese, or to the Rev. Reuben J. Germain the Principal. oct14-8t

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New York.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:

Trinity ch., stipend, $200; anonymous, by note, $40; contribution of St. Thomas church Sunday School, Ravenswood, L. I., through Rev. J. M. Waite, $22; anonymous, by note, $30.

E. M. DUNCAN, Treasurer, 114 Wall street.

Free Church of the Epiphany.—The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations for the Poor:

For the poor, by Messrs. Stanford & Swords, $5.

Donations may be left with Messrs. Stanford & Swords, at 637 Broadway, and with the subscriber. LOT JONES, 77 Second avenue.

Free Church of the Holy Martyrs (Ludlow street, near Grand).—The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the following donations for the poor:

L B H, $2; A H C, $2.

Will not the prosperous respond to the calls of the poor? The appeals for aid are as numerous as in the depth of winter, in consequence of the expensive rate of provisions.

Further aid may be left with Messrs. Stanford & Swords, 637 Broadway, or with JAMES MILLETT, 308 Broome street.

All Saints' church, Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y.—The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the following contributions to the Free church in Milton:

M., $10; H. J., $10; E. M., $5; Rev. A. S., $5; Rev. W. F. H., $15; Rev. T. A. E., $10; per W. P., $5; per J. B., $5: Total, $65.

Further offerings for the same purpose are needed and will be thankfully received by SAMUEL HAWKSLEY, Missionary, Marlborough, Ulster Co., N. Y.; or they may be left with Messrs. Stanford & Swords, New York, and Mr. John Buckley, Jr., 47 William St., N. Y.

The undersigned returns his sincere thanks to the kind friends who have sent the following subscriptions for St. Mark's, Palatka, East Florida:

Smallwood, Anderson & Co., $100; C. P. Kirkland, $100; R. B. Minturn, $50; L. M. Hoffman, $50; Mrs. L. M. Hoffman, $50; W. H. Aspinwall, $50; Joseph Lawrence, $20; S. T. Skidmore, $20; Haynes Lord, $20; Col. Hardee, $20; William Whitlock, Jr., $25; Mrs. Anna M. Pierrepont, $25; W. K. Strong, $10; James Warren, $10; C. Ely, $10; E. C. Litchfield, $10; Jno. Stryker, $10; W. C. Pierrepont, $50; Thomas H. Hubbard, $20; A few friends in Brooklyn, $12 50; Communicant of Zion church, Rome, $18; from Philadelphia, by Stanford & Swords, $10.

Contributions received by Stanford & Swords, Charles P. Kirkland, or F. S. Winston, Esqrs.

H. B. WHIPPLE,
In behalf of St. Mark's church, Palatka.

New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report:

St. John's, Warehouse Point, Rev. Wm. K. Douglass, $5; Anniversary collection, evening of the 1st of October, at St. Peter's church, Sermon by the Rev. Alvi T. Twing, $52 8; Miss C. L. Edwards, sub, $2; Samuel P. Bell, sub., $2; Rev. Joshua Weaver, sub., $2; Zion, Morris, Otsego county, Rev. W. H. Hill, $10. Trinity, Rev. Edwd. Y. Higbee, D.D., $61 8; St. John's, Rev. B. I. Haight, D.D., $61 5; St. Paul's, Rev. J. H. Hobart, $57 28; Holy Evangelists, Rev. Benj Evans, $6; Wm. L. Peck, sub., $2.

Donations and subscriptions thankfully received by

THOMAS C. BUTLER, Treasurer and Agent,
55 Thirteenth street.

Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen.—The Treasurer has received, since acknowledgments of 11th ult., the following contributions, viz.:

Christ, Cooperstown, Rev. S. H. Batton, $7; St. John's, Tuckahoe, Rev. C. Jones, $6 33; J. Watts Depeyster, Esq., Tivoli, (per T. N. S.) $10; A Lady of St. Peter's, N. Y., from "Systematic Savings," $5: Messiah, Greenbush, Rev. R. Lowry, $1 70.

Per Treasurer of Convention: Trinity, Athens, Rev. Jonathan Coe, $3; Trinity, New Rochelle, Rev. Dr. Morgan, $25; St. Paul's, Albany, Rev. T. A. Starkey, $10; St. John's, Ogdensburgh, Rev. H. R. Peters, $40; Calvary, Cairo, Rev. R B. Fairburn, $2; St. Peter's, Westchester, Rev. C. D. Jackson, $28 36; Trinity, Lansingburg, Rev. A. T. Twing, $15; St. John's, Islip, Rev. H. M. Davis, $2 63; Christ, Hudson, Rev. Wm Watson, $17 86; St. Paul's, Waddington, Rev. L A. Barrows, $1; Trinity, Ulster, Rev. E. A. Nichols, $6 81; Christ, Balston Spa, Rev. E. C. Rogers, $1; St. George's, Schenectady, Rev. Wm. Payne, $8; St. Peter's, Hobart, Rev. Wm. A. Curtis, $3; Christ, Duanesburgh, Rev. W. O. Jarvis, $2; Trinity, Potsdam, Rev. Wm. Staunton, $16 47; St. Mary's, Castleton, Rev. S P. Parker, $5; Christ, Pelham, Rev. A. Shiras, $13 52; Ascension, Esopus, Rev. P. Berry, $4; Trinity, Fairfield, Rev. E. Moyses, $1 85; Trinity, Albany, Rev. E. Selkirk, $1 81; St. Mark's, Williamsburgh, Rev. S. M. Haskins, $10 37; St. Mary's, in the Highlands, Rev. R. Shaw, $14; St. Stephen's, North Castle, Rev. J. D. Vermilyea, $6 07; St. James' Newtown, Rev. G. A. Shelton, $8 12; St. Paul's, Troy, Rev. Dr. Coit, $43 50: Total amount, $320 40.

C. N. S. ROWLAND, Treasurer,
55 Water street.

Missionary Committee of the Diocese of New York.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last:

St. Paul's, Morrisiana, Rev. B. Ackerly, $17 88; St. Michael's, New York, Rev. Wm. Richmond, $9 60; Messiah, Greenbush, Renssalaer county, Rev. R. Lowry, $2 10; All Saints, New York, Rev. W. E. Eigenbrodt, $36 74; St. Philip's, in the Highlands, Rev. E. M. Peck, $11 54; St. Stephen's New York, Rev. Dr. Price, $75; Trinity, West Troy, Rev. P. K. Cady, $20 19; St. Mathew's, New York, Rev. J. Pound (offerings Sunday School), $6; St. Andrew's, New York, Rev. G. B. Draper, $10.

Per Treasurer of Convention: Christ, Hampton, Rev. O. Hopson, $3 12; Christ, Rye, Rev. E. C Bull, $28 50; Trinity, Athens, Rev. J. Coe, $5; Christ, Coxsackie, Rev. J. Coe, $3; St. Paul's, Williamsburgh, Rev. H. F. Roberts, $2; Grace, South Oyster Bay, Rev. J. C. Thrall, $4 50; St. Paul's, Albany, Rev. F. A. Starkey, $5; St. John's, Ogdensburgh, Rev. H. R. Peters, $50; Calvary, Burnt Hills, Rev. E. Davis, $17; Trinity, Lansingburgh, Rev. H T. Twing, $50; St. Peter's, Albany, Rev. Dr. Potter, $75; St. John's, Islip, Rev. H. M. Davis, $6 56; St James', Goshen, Rev. J. T. Cushing, $13 10; St. George's, Schenectady, Rev. Wm. Payne, $10; St. James', Hyde Park, Rev. Dr. Sherwood, $40; St. Luke's, Rossville, Rev. W. H. Reese, $2,50; Christ, Duanesburgh, Rev. W O. Jarvis, $3; Christ, Patterson, Rev. S. Davis, $3 10; St. Paul's, Pleasant Valley, Rev. S. Davis, $1 16; St. Mary's, Buhman, Rev. O. H. Smith, $3 10; St. Ann's, Amsterdam, Rev. W. H. Trapnell, $3; Ascension, Esopus, Rev. P. Berry, $4 50; Grace, Norway, Rev. E. Moyses, $5 09; St. Paul's, Keesville, Rev. F. C. Putnam, $26 75; Emmanuel, South Westville, Rev. R. Washbon, $3 51; St. Paul's, East Chester, Rev. W. S. Coffey, $14 27; Trinity, Albany, Rev. E. Selkirk, $1 64; St. Philip's, New York, Rev. Dr. Morris, $10; Caroline, Setauket, Rev. F. M. Noll, $2 67; Christ, Sag Harbour, Rev. J. Pardee, $11; St. Stephen's, North Castle, Rev. I. D. Vermilye, $13 06; Zion, New York, Rev. R. Cox, $13 40; Christ, Piermont, Rev. S. G. Hitchcock, $1 25; St. Polycarp, Canajoharie, Rev. J. W. McIlwain, $2; Zion, Sandy Hill, Rev. S. B. Bostwick, $4 11; St. James', Fort Edward, Rev. S. B. Bostwick, $7 89; Hon Hamilton Fish, donation, $100; Robert B. Minturn, Esq., $100; David Haddon, Esq., $10; John Fowler, Esq., $20; St. Thomas', New York, Rev. Dr. Neville, $40; Zion, Little Neck, Rev. H. M. Beard, $15 16: Total amount, $924 8.

C. N. S. ROWLAND, Treasurer, 55 Water street.

Protestant Episcopal Tract Society.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report:

St. John's, Warehouse Point, Rev. Wm. K. Douglass, $5; St. Polycarp, Canajohaire, Rev. J. W. McIllwaine, $1 60; Wm. R. Ronalds, sub., $3; Miss Edwards, $1; Samuel P. Bell, $1; Rev. Joshua Weaver, $1 50; Zion church, Morris, Otsego county, Rev. W. H. Hill, $3. Grace, Cherry Vally, Rev. G. H. Nichols, $3; William L. Peck, $1; Rev. Ben. Evans, $1.

Donations and subscriptions thankfully received by

THOMAS C. BUTLER, Treasurer and Agent,
55 Thirteenth street.

Protestant Episcopal Church Reading-Room and Library, 637 Broadway.—The undersigned begs to acknowledge the following donations:

Chas. G. Till, $20; A. B. Sands, Henry Fisher, and James O. Smith, M.D., each, $10; Theo. Bartow, and W. B. Douglass, each $5; Total $60. Also a donation of a hundred volumes of books from Messrs. Stanford & Swords.

Further donations of money and books are respectfully solicited.

EDWIN B. STIMSON, Treas., 33 West 23d street.

General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union and Church Book Society.—The Treasurer thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions to the funds of the Society:

St. John's, Waterbury, Rev. J L. Clark, D.D., $48; St. Stephen's, Pittsfield, Rev. R. I. Parrin, $31 21; Rev H. H. Pront, contributions of two missionary congregations in Caldwell Co., N. C., $5; Rev. C. Tomes, balance of a remittance, $43; J K. Sass, Charleston, $10; Rev. W. H. Mills, $5. Also from the following subscribers—George Beatty, $1; Joseph Beatty, $1; Miss S. Clark, $1; John Morley, $1; Thomas Clements, $1; Henry Weed, $1: Total, $105 64.

JOHN W. MITCHELL, Treasurer.

Depository 637 Broadway, New York, Aug. 22, 1854.

Advertisements.

LADIES' FUR STORE. EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.—J. H. HARLEY has opened for the season his usual splendid assortment of FURS, consisting of

Sables,
H. B. Martin,
Stone Martin,
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Royal Ermine, &c.;

besides every other variety, suitable for ladies' wear. His assortment of Furs for Trimmings is large and desirable. Also, a fine assortment of Ladies' and Gent's Fur Gloves, Sleigh and Lap Robes, &c.

All the above artices are made in the *best style*, and *warranted*.

Furs refinished in the best manner.

Your orders are respectfully solicited. J. H. HARLEY,
sep16-3m-*8 No. 34 John street, N. Y.

HILL & BAILEY, HATTERS, No. 382 Broadway, one door from the corner White street, New York.

IVES HILL,
sep30-1y G. F. BAILEY.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman acquainted with Episcopal singing in its various forms, would be very happy to engage his services as Basso singer in some one of the city churches. His voice for quartette singing is sweet and melodeous, and his intonation and expression in chanting is strikingly pleasing. Address *Singer*, New York City Post Office sep30-4t

CHILSON, RICHARDSON & CO., AIR WARMING AND VENTILATING Warehouses, 374 Broadway, New York, and 101 and 103 Blackstone street, Boston, Manufacturers and Dealers, wholesale and retail, in CHILSON'S WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE MEDAL FURNACES, which, after having been subjected for the past five years to the most severe practical tests, are now most favorably known and extensively used throughout the United States and Canada; particularly approved for the quality of the air obtained, special provision being made for the supply of a large amount of PURE WARM AIR, entirely free from the effect of contact with red hot iron.

N. A. BOYNTON'S VENTILATING HEATER; an entirely new article, combining strength and durability, simplicity of construction, and economy in the use of fuel, with perfect efficiency in operation. Is entirely of cast iron, and so constructed as to prevent the escape of gasses and smoke. Four sizes adapted for brick work; five sizes of Portables.

BOYNTON'S VENTILATING WOOD FURNACE; a new and complete ventilating furnace, expressly designed for burning wood, adapted to all classes of public and private buildings, possessing peculiarities worthy the examination of those who require a first class wood furnace.

DR. CLARK'S BOSTON SCHOOL STOVES, four sizes. Particularly commended to the attention of School Committees, and others in want of an apparatus for thoroughly and properly Warming and Ventilating Schoolrooms and Halls.

CHILSON'S NEW AND IMPROVED SCHOOL STOVES, two sizes, for wood only.

EMERSON'S Patent VENTILATORS of all sizes, and Ventilating Apparatus in every variety.

A complete assortment of IRON, BRONZED, PLATED and ENAMELED REGISTERS, including three sizes of a new and improved Pedestal Register; together with all sizes of the METROPOLITAN COOKING RANGE, a new and superior Range, embracing all the modern improvements, equally fitted for the use of Anthracite, Bituminous Coal, Coke, or Wood

Agents in New York for the sale of THE PEURHYN AND MIRROR MARBLE MANTELS.

References to parties having our apparatus in use in all parts of the country, with explicit directions for setting the furnaces, and all information necessary for properly warming and ventilating public and private buildings, may be gratuitously obtained by application at either of our Warehouses. je3-6m

HAYES' PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE, constructed upon an entirely *new principle*, combining *great heating power* with *economy* and durability, is unsurpassed by any in use.

We offer this Furnace to the public with the utmost confidence in its efficacy as a house-warmer. By means of a simple and ingenious arrangement, the gases arising from the coal are entirely consumed within the furnace, adding at least 25 per cent. to its heating power and rendering a saving of that amount of fuel.

Also, HAYES' PATENT TUBULAR ELEVATED OVEN, COOKING RANGE, AND HEATER, so arranged that *the same fire which performs the work of the culinary department* effectually warms the sitting-room or parlour above, affording a great saving of fuel, labour, &c It has no superior in market. More than 2,000 have been sold during the last year. Every range warranted to give satisfaction. We have several other highly approved patterns, both of Furnaces and Ranges, together with a general assortment of Hot-Air Registers, Ventilators, &c.

CAMP'S VENTILATOR, for which the inventor received a *prize medal* at the late World's in New York, a superior article for ventilating churches, dwellings, ships, railroad cars, &c., is worthy of attention.

Possessing, as we do, superior facilities for manufacturing, together with long experience in the business, and "last, though not least," a determination not to be outdone, we feel confident of success.

In offering our goods to the public, we say to all, Examine them, and satisfy yourselves of their merits.

We manufacture, from the best Housatonic Valley Iron, superior patterns of cooking, parlour, and other stoves. All which we offer at wholesale and retail upon the most reasonable terms.

GEO. L. CANNON, Agent for the RIPPOWAM COMPANY, Foundry, Stamford, Conn. Office and Warerooms, No. 406 Broadway, near Canal-street, New York. mar18-1y

EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, No. 659 Broadway, New York. "THE GREATEST ATTRACTION IN THE CITY."

The objects in this Museum, numbering upwards of 1,000, were almost all taken from the tombs and ruined cities of Egypt, in the presence and under the supervision of Dr. Abbot; and it is to the copious illustrations of the domestic, political and religious economy of the Ancient Egyptians which they afford, as well as to their singularly perfect and minute state of preservation, that they owe the extraordinary interest they have excited, and the universally expressed desire to retain them in America.

The European reputation of Dr. Abbott's Collection, and the profound theories that have been drawn from it by Oriental Scholars, are well known, and the works of the following authors may be referred to for opinions of its value and importance to the history of the Age of the Ptolemies and the Pharaohs, viz.: the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wainwright, the Rev. Dr. Hawks, Prof J. V. C. Smith, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Bayle St. John, Esq, Stewart Poole, Esq., M. Prisse, in the Revue Archæologique, M. Ampere, &c.

Open day and evening. Admission, twenty-five cents.

⁂ Schools, (both private and public,) family and juvenile parties, admitted on reduced terms. sep16-3m

BISHOP'S ROBES.—The subscriber would respectfully announce to the Bishops of the Church "in the United States," that he is prepared to execute with promptness, all orders for Episcopal robes, "according to the regulations of the English Church."

He also invites attention to the beautiful "velvet satin," and French "shear lawns" (of his own importations), which, "together with perfect fitting vestments," has given a celebrity to his establishment equal to his exertions, and begs to return many thanks to those Rt. Rev. gentlemen who have already favored him with their orders.

NELSON JARVIS, Clerical Tailor,
mar 5-1y No. 120 Bleecker street corner Wooster street

GENIN'S LEADING STYLE for the present Fall and Winter is a brilliant realization of the happiest design that has ever been sent into his workshop to be embodied in a gentleman's hat. He invites attention to its chaste proportions, its beautiful material, and its peerless shape. Mark the details, the fitting up, as it may be called, of the naked fabric. Everything is in keeping; all is pure and classical. Much time and great expense has been devoted to the perfectson of this model Hat, yet the price remains at the old mark—*Four Dollars*.

GENIN, 214 Broadway,
oct14-2m opposite St. Paul's church

G. T. GREEN'S SHIRT ESTABLISHMENT, No. 1 Astor House, New York.

Orders punctually filled. Programme, by which every gentleman can measure himself.

G. T. GREEN respectfully announces that Shirts, guarantied to fit, will be forwarded to any part of the Union, the British Provinces, or elsewhere, on receiving from the parties sending the orders, their personal measurement, in inches, according to the formula given below.

☞ Remember, the size must be carefully and accurately taken, as all necessary allowances are made by the cutters of the establishment.

1st. Size around the neck.
2d. " " wrist.
3d. " " chest, immediately under the arm pits.
4th. Size across the shoulder.
5th. Length of arm, from the point of the shoulder to the wrist joint.
6th. Hight of the person, from the shoulder *to the knee pan*.
7th. The desired height of the collar, and any other directions as regards, style, fashion, etc.

This plan is quite unique, and will be of great value to gentlemen at a distance who find it impossible to obtain at home shirts that satisfy them in style and fit.

G. T. Green's Shirts being made on principles of proportion which can no more err than the result of a correct mathematical process, never fail to equal the anticipations of his customers. He will be found in his store at all hours to the day, for he gives his constant personal superintendence of the details of his business. ap8-1y

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, *at reduced prices*, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as RAILROAD SCALES for Trains or Single Cars, in use on nearly all the principal Railroads in the United States and Great Britain. WAREHOUSE SCALES (Dormant and Portable), HEAVY PORTABLE SCALES, on wheels, for *Foundries, Rolling Mills, Iron Houses, &c., &c.*

STORE SCALES, various modifications. HAY AND COAL SCALES, made entirely of Iron and Steel. COUNTER SCALES, &c. SMALL SCALES AND EVEN BALANCES for family use, very convenient and economical for the housekeeper. These Scales have been long known and severely tested, and are generally regarded as THE STANDARD from which there can be no appeal. Sold and warranted by

feb4-1y FAIRBANKS & CO., No 89 Water-street, N. Y

HECKERS' FARINA, Prepared expressly for families, a delicate and appropriate food for all Seasons, and one of the most economical, nutritious, and wholesome preparations ever brought to the table, eminently combining the gratification of the palate, with ample and healthful sustenance of the body.

Strictly speaking, Heckers' Farina is neither stringent nor laxative, but restorative; strengthening the digestive, and absorbent system. In disordered bowels, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and even in cases of Cholera, when food is deemed admissible by the Physician, Heckers' Farina cannot fail to be salutary, and wherever known, is extensively used in Hospitals and private practice. The preservation of health, or the prevention of sickness, is at least as important as the curing of disease. People in health should therefore use Heckers' Farina freely as common food, to preserve the inestimable blessing. For sale by Grocers & Druggists generally, Wholesale by the manufacturer, HECKER & BROTHER at the Croton Mills, 201 Cherry st. New York aug19-3m

JOHN RAY, AUCTIONEER, Store 439 Grand street. Particular attention paid to Commission business, and prompt returns made. sep30-6m

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE WAREHOUSE and General Upholstery Establishment, at 536 Broadway and at 84 Sixth Avenue. All the varieties of Cabinet Furniture made to order, of the very best materials. Church, Hotel, and Steamboat orders completed at short notice. At **536 Broadway** a rich assortment of Rosewood, and at **84 Sixth Avenue** will be found good substantial Mahogony, Walnut, and Cottage Furniture.

HENRY STONEY,
f18-1y opposite the Prescott House.

COMMUNION FURNITURE.—Flagons, Tankards, Chalices and Plates, also Baptismal Fonts and Collection Plates, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 6 Burling Slip, N. Y., by [Jan 1-1y] LUCIUS HART.

NEW LOCATION.—FITZSIMMONS' Furniture and Upholstery Warerooms, 483 Broadway, between Broome and Grand streets and at his old stand, 235 Bowery, opposite Prince street. The subscriber calls the particular attention of his customers and the public generally to his new stock of fine and substantial Rosewood and Mohogany Furniture, made and upholstered under his own circumspection, with the best of seasoned materials, and by the most eminent workmen, and which he offers to sell cheaper than any other house in Broadway, his motto being quick sales and light profits. Upholstery in all its branches executed in the neatest and best manner.

F. FITZSIMMONS,
sep30-1y 483 Broadway, between Broome and Grand streets.

RICH CABINET FURNITURE.—E. W. HUTCHINGS, 475 Broadway, having completed his alterations and extensive additions to his Warerooms, is now prepared to show the largest and most elegant assortment offered for sale in this city, all of which has been manufactured under his own inspection, and warranted in every respect. Those about to purchase, this season, will find it to their interest to call before buying elsewhere. f25-1y

FURNITURE.—ROJAS & CO., 487 Broadway, corner of Broome street, manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet Ware Furniture, have on hand a good assortment of articles of various descriptions which they offer to sell at very reasonable prices. They are daily receiving from their factory at Elizabethport, New Jersey. sep30-1y

IRON RAILINGS, VERANDAHS, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL BEDSTEADS, &c., No. 9 Canal street, N. Y. JOHN M. COMSTOCK, (Hoboken Iron Works and Foundry) Manufacturer of every variety of Iron Work for Buildings, Cemeteries, Churches, &c. Also all kinds of Iron Bedsteads and Furniture, warranted free from vermin, and suitable for institutions and residences. Spring, hair, and husk mattresses always on hand. my6-6m

IRON FURNITURE DEPOT—IRON BEDSTEADS AND IRON FURNITURE of all descriptions.—Spring MATTRASSES and elastic PAALIASTERS, which are acknowledged to be the best and cheapest BEDS for health, economy, comfort and neatness. They retain their elasticity—do not get hard and uncomfortable like other Beds or Mattrasses. A large assortment of every variety of BEDDING at *cheapest* rates constantly on hand.

N. B.—All orders promptly furnished and sent to any part of the city or country. Warerooms, 553 Broadway. oct7-3m

ENAMELLED, COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant Fashionable styles of Enamelled, suits of the best workmanship and materials, at the lowest rates, by the subscriber, at his Factory, No 72 White st., and wareroom 516 Broadway, marble building opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. [Sep23-6m] S. H. WARWICK.

DENTISTS.

I. JARVIS, DENTIST, No. 437 Grand street, New York. ap29-6m

DR. THOMAS EASTON, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, favourably known in his profession, having been a successful operator in this city for the last twenty years, continues at his old stand, No. 341 Grand street, prepared to see his old friends, and as many new ones as require the services of an experienced dentist Refers to the citizens of New York. ap29-6m

BERHARD.—SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, and manufacturer of Incorruptible Teeth, No. 167 Bowery, between Delancey and Broome sts. (east side,) New York. Sep. 23-1y.

DR. J. T. STRATTON, DENTIST, 111 Fourth Avenue, (cor 12th street,) formerly 229 Grand street, New York. oc14-1y

DR. C. A. PECK, Dentist, has returned to the city and may be found at his old location, No. 327 Grand street.

Beautiful translucent mineral Teeth inserted according to the latest improvements from $1 to $5 per tooth.

The teeth extracted, and, in case of emergency, a set inserted without the patient leaving the office.

Peck lotion to prevent pain in extracting (without producing insensibility), prepared and used only by himself.

Fillings warranted from 10 to 30 years.

Particular attention to the regulation and proper growth of children's teeth.

The kindest treatment to patients; fair bargains, and a truthful, candid opinion, without any especial eye to the dollar department.

Office open from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Sundays, for extracting, from 9 to 10 A.M.

Superior powder for the teeth, 25 cents per box.

Tonic wash for discussed and bleeding gums, 25 cents per bottle.

Reference to several thousand people in New York and vicinity.

sep30-6m

DR. A. STARR, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, No. 397 Grand street, New York, between Clinton and Suffolk streets, opposite the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. se25-6m

DR. C. BAKER, Dentist, Room No. 1, 609 Broadway, corner of Houston street, charges moderate, according to the circumstances of persons. Teeth drawn for the poor gratis. m18-1y

A good Tenor Singer (at the same place) wants a situation in an Episcopal Church, or would join a party to make up a quartette choir, to be made available by the first of May.

SANFORD BABCOCK, Dentist. Office and residence, 489 Hudson street, New York, 2d door above St. Luke's church.

All diseases growing out of a diseased condition of the Dental organism, successfully treated; every operation will be performed in the most perfect manner, upon the natural Teeth. Gold used of the finest quality, for filling the Teeth. Dr. BABCOCK would respectfully call the attention of the public to his specimens of Blocks of Teeth, mode and manner of inserting full sets, etc. m11-1y

DRS. ROWELL & DAVIDSON confine their attention to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its various branches. Their practice embraces every operation known to the profession, from the simple extraction or insertion of single teeth, to the restoration of complete upper and under sets, on the finest gold plates, by atmospheric pressure. They also insert pure gold palates, when necessary for the restoration of the voice.

f18-1y ROWELL & DAVIDSON, 11 Chambers street, N Y.

NOVELTY AND UTILITY! The rarest combination of these qualities is to be found at TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, 345 BROADWAY. So large is the assortment, so extensive the variety of things Comical, things Odd, things Ingenious, things Useful, and things Recherche, that it has been styled the "*Curiosity Shop of all Nations*," "The Palace of Elegance and Taste," &c.

TUTTLE has the satisfaction of knowing, that he has not only contributed largely to the amusement and instruction of children and youth by his importations of *superior Toys, Dolls, Games, Dissections, &c.*; but that he has also done much to educate the public taste, by imparting to it a knowledge of the *beautiful*, through the medium of the rich and exquisite productions of the combined workmanship and skill of every prominent nation on the globe. For convenience *a few* of the more prominent articles in each department are given below

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Work-boxes, Dressing-cases,
Card, Odor, and Cigar cases,
Portfolios, Writing-desks,
Paper and Pen knives,
Taylor's Honey & Windsor Soap,
Toilet and Jewel cases,
Porte-monnaies, Tablets, Brushes,
Chess, Dominoes, Checkers,
Alabaster, Bronze, Parian,
Bisque, Statuary, &c., &c.

RETICULE DEPARTMENT.

TUTTLE has made these articles *American*, and an almost indispensable companion to every lady, at home or traveling. He had the honor of being the *first* person to whom a *Medal* was ever awarded for their manufacture in this country, and the *only one* to whom a *Medal* was given by the "*American Institute*" *at its last Fair*.

He has his own patterns, and finishes and furnishes them in a style that rivals successfully the very best articles of this description imported from Paris, and *at prices from one-third to one-half less*.

TOY DEPARTMENT.

Villages, Cities, Camps, Farms,
Buildings, Animals, Railways,
Harmonicons, Pianos, Graces,
Magic-Lanterns, Tops, &c.
Kitchens, Rooms, Tools,
Book-cases, Bureaus, Guns,
Garden and House Utensils,
Wooly Dogs, Magnetic Fish, &c.
Coffee, Dinner, and Tea setts, &c., &c., &c.

DOLL DEPARTMENT.

Wax Dolls, undressed, and dressed in the finest fabrics; *China, Wood, India-Rubber, Papier Mache, Gutta-Percha*, the famous "*Rag Doll*," *Crying-Babies* of the usual kind and of India Rubber, Dressed *German Dolls*, and indeed every kind dressed and undressed, to suit the little ones at home.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

This includes over 500 VARIETIES of *Games, Dissections, Puzzles, Metamorphoses*, &c., such as

German Tactics, Anagrams,
Magic Ring, Conundrums,
London cries, Regetta, &c., &c.
Lady of London, Jenny Lind,
Paul and Virginia, Ruth,
Bible History, Poor Richard,
Uncle Tom, United States, &c., &c.
National Costumes, &c., &c., &c

BABY-JUMPER DEPARTMENT.

Hundreds of thousands of these invaluable articles have been disposed of since their introduction by TUTTLE; dispensing the blessing of health and happiness to as many infants and untold comfort and delight to mothers. The inventor has made *many improvements*, rendering the Jumper of the utmost importance to every parent.

N. B. *The Elastics, or Springs, are now warranted.*

TUTTLE most respectfully commends his large and varied stock to the friendly notice of the public. Fresh arrivals by almost every steamer. Each department has a competent and attentive clerk, and, for the convenience of those not familiar with our language, both *German* and *French* ladies and gentlemen are in attendance, who, with the other clerks, will do all in their power to render a visit to the "*Emporium*" pleasant and agreeable.

N. B.—Visitors are always welcome, and goods shown cheerfully.

N. B.—The famous "AUTOMATON BIRD TREE," with flying birds, running water, music playing, and elegant clock, is still as attractive and wonderful as when it first arrived from the "*Great London Exhibition*."

f11-1y TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, 345 BROADWAY.

PURE JUICE WINES, FOR MEDICINAL AND SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a select assortment of the finest grades of wine, for the abovenamed uses.

ap15-1y GEO. E. MENDUM, 18 Wall street

GREAT BARGAINS! CARPETING 25 per cent. less than Spring prices.—Elegant Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles Velvet,	10s. to 14s. per yard.
" " Tapestry,	8s. to 11s. per yard.
" " Brussels,	8s. to 10s. per yard.
" " 3 Ply,	8s. to 10s. per yard.
" " Superfine,	5s. to 7s. per yard.
" " Ingrain,	2s. to 4s. per yard.

Also a large stock of new patterns Oil Cloths, and all other Goods pertaining to the trade, equally low. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
oct14-2m 456 Broadway, near Grand, Cheap Side.

TENT WINE (*vino tento de rota*).—The subscriber having been appointed the sole Agent for the United States for the sale of Messrs. FENWICKS' (of London,) celebrated Tent Wine, now becoming to be generally used in all the Churches for the celebration of the Holy Communion, it being entirely free from those deleterious qualities so often found in other Wines, begs to offer it to the notice of the Clergy generally.

All orders sent will be promptly attended to, and put up in cases of two dozen each. GEO. SCRIVEN, Importer,
ap22-6m 93 Maiden Lane

THE OLD AND NEW CHURCH.—$1000 WILL BE paid to any person who will prove the following statements to be untrue. D'ORSAY'S WATERPROOF FRESCO. *Important to Builders.* Decoration of Churches, Halls, &c.

This most excellent composition, which has so long been needed, is fast taking the place of the old mode of decorating, which is so easily soiled; as it is a well-known fact, which cannot be contradicted, that nine-tenths of the Fresco which is done in this country is defaced in less than a year after its completion in consequence of leaky roofs; by the use of the Water-Proof Composition this difficulty is entirely obviated. It has also many other advantages over the other mode, besides being proof against leaks, as it is warranted not to fade or mildew, resisting damps of all kinds, and also to wash with soap and water without affecting the surface in the least. The proprietor is willing to decorate any church in the United States in the highest style of art, and forfeit the contract to the committee or any other person who will cause water to come through the plaster without boring or the use of acids, to deface the painting, or wash it from the wall without a strong alkali. This is no humbug or quack stuff, no glue and whitewash mixture, as the old mode is. I speak from experience, that from nearly ten years' practice among water colors, I frequently found my work spoiled from leaks, which either had to be repaired at great expense, or ever deface the painting. We now offer this new Water-Proof Composition to the public, for experience teaches us that no society will throw away their money on the old mode of Frescoing, when, for a trifle more, they can have something durable Builders and Committees about building or repairing churches, will find this article to their advantage.

The following is one among a great number of certificates

"Williamsburg, Feb. 8, 1854.

"This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Building Committee of the Reformed Dutch Church of Williamsburg, have seen John S. D'Orsay's Waterproof Fresco tested with scrubbing-brush and water, on a panel in our church, and after hard-scrubbing without defacing, believe the composition, claimed by him as his invention, to be the best decorative substance for churches, halls, and private dwellings, now in use, as it resists leaks from the roof, and will also wash without injury to the painting. The style of painting is also highly creditable to the artist, whose long experience gives his pencil and admirable delicacy and accuracy, both in outline and shading.

F. V. MORRELL, 12 Grand street, cor. North First.
J. S. BURR, 129 South Ninth street.
WILLIAM FERRIS, 373 Grand street.
SAMUEL GROVES, 12 South Ninth street.

"I concur in the above.—ELBERT S. PORTER, Pastor of the church."

All orders addressed to Mr. D'ORSAY, care of the American and Foreign Patent Agency Company, at the Pantheon, 343 Broadway, New York, will meet with prompt attention, and the best of Artists sent to any part of the Union, warranting the work executed. Specimens of the work, and other certificates, can be seen at 343 Broadway, up stairs, New York.

The above is the only place where the above Composition for frescoing can be obtained in the Union. nov19-1y

TEA, TEA, TEA.—67 Catharine street, opposite Oak, and 377 Bowery, second door below Fifth street.—J. WATSON calls the attention of his friends and the public generally to his present choice stock of Tea and Coffee, which Grocers, Boarding-house keepers, and all who wish to obtain good Tea and Coffee, will find to their advantage to make trial of before calling elsewhere.

N. B. Every quality of Tea done up in Tin-foil packages of 3 and 4 pounds each, which families residing in the country will find most convenient. [my27-1y] JOHN WATSON, Proprietor

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—E. PHILLIPS, 236 Bleecker street, N. Y., Hat, Cap, and Fur Manufacturer, has on hand a beautiful variety of fancy Hats for Children, together with a good assortment of Furs, &c.

Hats and Caps made to order.

Furs altered to any shape. au19-1y

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, at PETERSON'S Wareroom and Manufactory, 144 Bowery, N. Y., where Housekeepers can find a GENERAL assortment of Wood, Willow, Britannia Metal, and Plated Goods, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Planished or Block Tin, Japanned and Plain Tin-ware, Meat Safes, REFRIGERATORS, Stoves, Kitchen Ranges and PORTABLE HEATERS for dwellings, Churches, &c. Also a variety of fancy goods

R. E. PETERSON, }
W. T. PETERSON } 144 Bowery, N. Y.
mar18-1y

CLERICAL TAILOR.—NELSON JARVIS, Merchant Tailor, New York, has removed his business from 130 Broadway to 120 Bleecker, corner of Wooster sereet,

Which has now become the centre of New York, and is convenient to the most fashionable streets and places at the west end of the town. He respectfully invites the attention of the Rev. the Clergy and Laity of this city, and "throughout the United States," to the following particulars relative to his business, assuring them that every effort will be made on his part, to render his Establishment worthy of that confidence and support which it has so long possessed. And in order to make his business better understood, he has divided it into two distinct parts (namely), "Clerical" and "Citizens' Department.

The Clerical Department embraces the following articles, 'to wit'—CLERICAL FROCK COATS, WAIST COATS or VESTS, GOWNS, SURPLICES, CASSOCKS, SPENCERS 'for Midsummer,' SCARFS, and BANDS.

The Citizens' Department embraces every article requisite for a gentleman's wardrobe.

He would here call attention to a new and beautiful silk which he has introduced for "clerical gowns." It is exceedingly rich, does not rattle when worn, and will last many year longer than the article heretofore worn in that robe.

Mr. Jarvis desires also to remark for the benefit of persons abroad "both of the Clergy and Laity," who may withhold their orders on account of the impracticability of sending correct measures, that the exact height, without boots, and the size of breast and waist (taken under the coat, and over the vest), together with a full description of the form, namely, whether the figure is erect or stooping, whether much, or partially, is a sufficient measure and direction to cut all robes, or fashionable citizens' garments of every description. mar5-tf

PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND IMPORTANT BOOKS Published by D. APPLETON & Co., 346 and 348 Broadway.

PARTY LEADERS; Sketches of Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John Randolph of Roanoke; including Notices of many other distinguished Statesmen. By Jo. G. Baldwin. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.

SHAKESPEARE'S SCHOLAR; being Historical and Critical Studies of his Text, Characters, and Commentators, with an examination of Mr. Collier's Folio of 1632. By Richard Grant White, A. M. 1 vol. 8vo. Price $2 50.

THE VIRGINIA COMMEDIANS; or, Old Days in the Old Dominion. Edited from the MSS. of C. Effingham, Esq. 2 vols. Paper covers $1; cloth $1 50.

CHESTNUT WOOD; a Tale. By Liele Linden. In 2 vols. Price, in paper covers, $1 25; cloth, $1 75.

RUSSIA. Translated from the French of the Marquis de Custine. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.

KATHARINE ASHTON By Miss Sewell, author of "Amy Herbert," "Gertrude," &c. 2 vols. 12mo. Price, paper covers, $1 00; cloth, $1 50.

THE ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURE: A Book for Young Farmers. With Questions Prepared for the Use of Schools. By George E. Waring, Jr., Consulting Agriculturist. 1 vol. 12mo. 75 cents.

A COMPLETE TREATISE ON ARTIFICIAL FISH BREEDING: Including the Reports on the subject to the French Academy and the French Government; and Particulars of the Discovery as Pursued in England. Translated and Edited by W. H. Fry Illustrated with Engravings. 1 vol. 12mo. 75 cents.

CAPTAIN CANOT; or, Twenty Years of an African Slaver: being an Account of his Career and Adventures on the Coast, in the Interior, on Shipboard, and in the West Indies. Written out and Edited from the Captain's Journals, Memoranda, and Conversations. By Brantz Mayer. 1 vol. 12mo. With eight Illustrations. Price, $1 25.

THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH AND PREVENTION OF DISEASE: including Practical Suggestions on Diet, Mental Development, Exercise, Ventilation, Bathing, Use of Medicines, Management of the Sick, etc. By B. N. Comings, M. D. 1 vol. 12mo. 75 cents. Oct 51—2t

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—REVERENCE IN THE SANCTUARY; BY A LAYMAN. [Dedicated by permission to the Right Rev. Bishop Wainwright.] New Issue.

The Publisher of this valuable little Manual, at the request of many clergymen and teachers, has reduced the price to 12½ cents. They will be supplied in quantities at $1 per dozen or $6 per 100. On receipt of four postage stamps, copies will be sent by mail to any part of the Union.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

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